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```
=> file reg
FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 09:24:48 ON 22 MAR 2002
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STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES:   20 MAR 2002  HIGHEST RN 402467-99-6
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES:  20 MAR 2002  HIGHEST RN 402467-99-6

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH July 7, 2001

  Please note that search-term pricing does apply when
  conducting SmartSELECT searches.

Crossover limits have been increased.  See HELP CROSSOVER for details.

Calculated physical property data is now available.  See HELP PROPERTIES
for more information.  See STNote 27, Searching Properties in the CAS
Registry File, for complete details:
http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/STN/STNOTES/stnotes27.pdf

The P indicator for Preparations was not generated for all of the
CAS Registry Numbers that were added to the H/Z/CA/CAplus files between
12/27/01 and 1/23/02.  Use of the P indicator in online and SDI searches
during this period, either directly appended to a CAS Registry Number
or by qualifying an L-number with /P, may have yielded incomplete results.
As of 1/23/02, the situation has been resolved.  Also, note that searches
conducted using the PREP role indicator were not affected.

Customers running searches and/or SDIs in the H/Z/CA/CAplus files
incorporating CAS Registry Numbers with the P indicator between 12/27/01
and 1/23/02, are encouraged to re-run these strategies.  Contact the
CAS Help Desk at 1-800-848-6533 in North America or 1-614-447-3698,
worldwide, or send an e-mail to help@cas.org for further assistance or to
receive a credit for any duplicate searches.

=> d rn, cn l4

L4   ANSWER 1 OF 1  REGISTRY  COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
RN   50-21-5  REGISTRY
CN   Propanoic acid, 2-hydroxy- (9CI)  (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN   Lactic acid (7CI, 8CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN   (.+-.)-Lactic acid
CN   .alpha.-Hydroxypropanoic acid
CN   .alpha.-Hydroxypropionic acid
CN   2-Hydroxypropanoic acid
CN   2-Hydroxypropionic acid
CN   Biolac
CN   Chem-Cast
CN   dl-Lactic acid
CN   DL-Lactic acid
CN   Milk acid
CN   Tonsillosan


=> d rn, cn l5

L5   ANSWER 1 OF 1  REGISTRY  COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
RN   56-81-5  REGISTRY
```

CN 1,2,3-Propanetriol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN Glycerol (8CI)
CN Propanetriol (7CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN 1,2,3-Trihydroxypropane
CN Glycerin
CN Glycerine
CN Glyceritol
CN Glycyl alcohol
CN Glyrol
CN Glysanin
CN Osmoglyn
CN Trihydroxypropane

=> d rn, cn l6

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
RN **57-55-6** REGISTRY
CN 1,2-Propanediol (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN (.+-.)-1,2-Propanediol
CN (.+-.)-Propylene glycol
CN (RS)-1,2-Propanediol
CN .alpha.-Propylene glycol
CN 1,2-(RS)-Propanediol
CN 1,2-Dihydroxypropane
CN 1,2-Propylene glycol
CN 1000PG
CN 2,3-Propanediol
CN 2-Hydroxypropanol
CN DL-1,2-Propanediol
CN dl-Propylene glycol
CN Dowfrost
CN Isopropylene glycol
CN Methylethyl glycol
CN Methylethylene glycol
CN Monopropylene glycol
CN PG 12
CN Propylene glycol
CN Sirlene
CN Solar Winter Ban
CN Solargard P
CN Ucar 35

=> file caplus; d que l11; d que l21; d que l39; d que l41; d que l47; d que l58
FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 17:21:03 ON 22 MAR 2002
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PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.

FILE COVERS 1907 - 22 Mar 2002 VOL 136 ISS 13
FILE LAST UPDATED: 21 Mar 2002 (20020321/ED)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

CAS roles have been modified effective December 16, 2001. Please check your SDI profiles to see if they need to be revised. For information on CAS roles, enter HELP ROLES at an arrow prompt or use the CAS Roles thesaurus (/RL field) in this file.

The P indicator for Preparations was not generated for all of the CAS Registry Numbers that were added to the CAS files between 12/27/01 and 1/23/02. As of 1/23/02, the situation has been resolved. Searches and/or SDIs in the H/Z/CA/CAplus files incorporating CAS Registry Numbers with the P indicator executed between 12/27/01 and 1/23/02 may be incomplete. See the NEWS message on this topic for more information.

```
L4          1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  50-21-5/RN
L7      35632 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L4
L8         19 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ALPHA HYDROXYPROPANOIC ACID OR
              BIOLAC OR CHEM CAST OR TONSILLOSAN
L9      35643 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L7 OR L8
L10       381 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  SINUSITIS/OBI
L11         3 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L9 AND L10
```

```
L4          1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  50-21-5/RN
L7      35632 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L4
L8         19 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ALPHA HYDROXYPROPANOIC ACID OR
              BIOLAC OR CHEM CAST OR TONSILLOSAN
L9      35643 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L7 OR L8
L12      6245 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  NOSE/CT
L13     12052 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  RESPIRATORY TRACT/CT
L14     40464 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEMS/CT
L16      3041 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ((L12 OR L13 OR L14)) (L)
              (RHINITIS OR NASAL)
L18     24218 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L9 (L) BIOL/RL
L20       974 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L18 (L) BAC/RL
L21         5 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L20 AND L16
```

```
L4          1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  50-21-5/RN
L5          1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  56-81-5/RN
L7      35632 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L4
L8         19 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ALPHA HYDROXYPROPANOIC ACID OR
              BIOLAC OR CHEM CAST OR TONSILLOSAN
L9      35643 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L7 OR L8
L12      6245 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  NOSE/CT
L13     12052 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  RESPIRATORY TRACT/CT
L14     40464 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEMS/CT
L16      3041 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ((L12 OR L13 OR L14)) (L)
              (RHINITIS OR NASAL)
L18     24218 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L9 (L) BIOL/RL
L19        17 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L18 AND L16
```

L23	42893	SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L5
L24	222031	SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON GLYCEROL OR GLYCERI? OR PROPANETRIOL
L25	225068	SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L23 OR L24
L26	84106	SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L25 (L) BIOL/RL
L30	1388	SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L12 (L) (SINUSITIS OR RHINITIS OR INFECT? OR RESPIRATORY DISEASE?)
L31	17	SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L26 AND L30
L33	16	SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L31 NOT L19
L34	14	SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L33 AND PHARMAC?/SC,SX
L35	5578	SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L25 (L) THU/RL
L36	9	SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L34 AND L35
L37	4	SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (NASAL SPRAY OR DECONGEST? OR ANTIHISTA?) AND L34
L38	9	SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L36 OR L37
L39	6	SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L38 NOT(ESSENTIAL OILS OR PROPELLANT OR WAXES)/TI

L4	1	SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON 50-21-5/RN
L5	1	SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON 56-81-5/RN
L7	35632	SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L4
L8	19	SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON ALPHA HYDROXYPROPANOIC ACID OR BIOLAC OR CHEM CAST OR TONSILLOSAN
L9	35643	SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L7 OR L8
L12	6245	SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON NOSE/CT
L13	12052	SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON RESPIRATORY TRACT/CT
L14	40464	SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEMS/CT
L16	3041	SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON ((L12 OR L13 OR L14)) (L) (RHINITIS OR NASAL)
L18	24218	SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L9 (L) BIOL/RL
L19	17	SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L18 AND L16
L23	42893	SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L5
L24	222031	SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON GLYCEROL OR GLYCERI? OR PROPANETRIOL
L25	225068	SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L23 OR L24
L26	84106	SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L25 (L) BIOL/RL
L30	1388	SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L12 (L) (SINUSITIS OR RHINITIS OR INFECT? OR RESPIRATORY DISEASE?)
L31	17	SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L26 AND L30
L33	16	SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L31 NOT L19
L34	14	SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L33 AND PHARMAC?/SC,SX
L35	5578	SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L25 (L) THU/RL
L36	9	SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L34 AND L35
L37	4	SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (NASAL SPRAY OR DECONGEST? OR ANTIHISTA?) AND L34
L38	9	SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L36 OR L37
L39	6	SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L38 NOT(ESSENTIAL OILS OR PROPELLANT OR WAXES)/TI
L40	18	SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L25 AND SINUSITIS
L41	16	SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L40 NOT L39

L6	1	SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON 57-55-6/RN
L42	17135	SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L6
L43	55222	SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON 1000PG OR PG 12 OR ?PROPYLENE GLYCOL OR SIRLENE OR UCAR35
L44	61175	SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L42 OR L43
L45	7	SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L44 AND SINUSITIS

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L46        9322 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L44 (L) BIOL/RL
L47           5 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L46 AND L45


L6            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  57-55-6/RN
L12        6245 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  NOSE/CT
L13       12052 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  RESPIRATORY TRACT/CT
L14       40464 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEMS/CT
L16        3041 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ((L12 OR L13 OR L14)) (L)
                (RHINITIS OR NASAL)
L42       17135 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L6
L43       55222 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  1000PG OR PG 12 OR ?PROPYLENE
                GLYCOL OR SIRLENE OR UCAR35
L44       61175 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L42 OR L43
L46        9322 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L44 (L) BIOL/RL
L50          66 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L46 AND L16
L51          65 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L50 AND PHARMAC?/SC,SX
L52        2565 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L44 (L) THU/RL
L53          61 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L52 AND L51
L54          26 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L53 AND L12
L55        1462 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L12 (L) (SINUS OR INFLAMM? OR
                RHINITIS OR ALLERG?)
L56          14 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L54 AND L55
L57          11 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L56 NOT (NEOPLAS? OR CANCER)/OB
                I
L58           9 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L57 NOT(DNA OR GELATIN)/TI


=> s l11 or l21 or l39 or l41 or l47 or l58
L113         34 L11 OR L21 OR L39 OR L41 OR L47 OR L58

=> file medline
FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 17:21:37 ON 22 MAR 2002

 FILE LAST UPDATED: 21 MAR 2002 (20020321/UP). FILE COVERS 1958 TO DATE.

 On April 22, 2001, MEDLINE was reloaded.  See HELP RLOAD for details.

 MEDLINE now contains IN-PROCESS records.  See HELP CONTENT for details.

 MEDLINE is now updated 4 times per week.  A new current-awareness alert
 frequency (EVERYUPDATE) is available.  See HELP UPDATE for more information.

 MEDLINE thesauri in the /CN, /CT, and /MN fields incorporate the
 MeSH 2001 vocabulary.  Enter HELP THESAURUS for details.

 The OLDMEDLINE file segment now contains data from 1958 through 1965.
 Enter HELP CONTENT for details.

 Left, right, and simultaneous left and right truncation are available in the
 Basic Index.  See HELP SFIELDS for details.

 THIS FILE CONTAINS CAS REGISTRY NUMBERS FOR EASY AND ACCURATE
 SUBSTANCE IDENTIFICATION.

=> d que l67; d que l68; d que l71; d que l78; d que l81
L59       12853 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  LACTIC ACID/CT
L62        8229 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  SINUSITIS+NT/CT
L63        3483 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  RHINITIS/CT
L64       18758 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  RESPIRATORY TRACT INFECTIONS/C
```

```
                T
L66          48 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L59 (L) TU/CT
L67           0 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L66 AND ((L62 OR L63 OR L64))



L60       14222 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  GLYCEROL/CT
L62        8229 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  SINUSITIS+NT/CT
L63        3483 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  RHINITIS/CT
L64       18758 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  RESPIRATORY TRACT INFECTIONS/C
                T
L68           1 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L60 AND ((L62 OR L63 OR L64))



L61         565 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  PROPYLENE GLYCOL/CT
L62        8229 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  SINUSITIS+NT/CT
L63        3483 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  RHINITIS/CT
L64       18758 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  RESPIRATORY TRACT INFECTIONS/C
                T
L70           6 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L61 (L) TU/CT
L71           0 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L70 AND ((L62 OR L63 OR L64))



L60       14222 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  GLYCEROL/CT
L61         565 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  PROPYLENE GLYCOL/CT
L73      115627 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  DILU? OR SOLVE?
L74         789 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L60 OR L61) AND L73
L75       70969 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEMS+NT/CT
L76         180 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L74 AND L75
L77      290517 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  RESPIRATORY SYSTEM AGENTS+NT/C
                T
L78           7 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L76 AND L77



L59       12853 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  LACTIC ACID/CT
L66          48 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L59 (L) TU/CT
L77      290517 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  RESPIRATORY SYSTEM AGENTS+NT/C
                T
L80           2 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L66 AND L77
L81           1 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L80 NOT DIABETES/TI


=> s l68 or l78 or l81
L114          9 L68 OR L78 OR L81

=> file embase
FILE 'EMBASE' ENTERED AT 17:22:26 ON 22 MAR 2002
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 FILE COVERS 1974 TO 21 Mar 2002 (20020321/ED)

 EMBASE has been reloaded. Enter HELP RLOAD for details.

 This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
 substance identification.
```

```
=> d que l90; d que l93; d que l95
L83         9330 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  GLYCEROL/CT
L85         8525 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  SINUSITIS+NT/CT
L90            3 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L83 AND L85


L84         2878 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  PROPYLENE GLYCOL/CT
L85         8525 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  SINUSITIS+NT/CT
L91            2 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L84 AND L85
L92         2189 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L85 (L) DT/CT
L93            1 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L91 AND L92


L82        19250 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  LACTIC ACID/CT
L83         9330 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  GLYCEROL/CT
L84         2878 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  PROPYLENE GLYCOL/CT
L86        13689 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  RHINITIS+NT/CT
L87         2507 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  NOSE INFECTION+NT/CT
L94         3669 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L86 OR L87) (L) DT/CT
L95            9 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L82 OR L83 OR L84) AND L94


=> s l90 or l93 or l95
L115          13 L90 OR L93 OR L95

=> file wpid
FILE 'WPIDS' ENTERED AT 17:23:10 ON 22 MAR 2002
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FILE LAST UPDATED: 21 MAR 2002              <20020321/UP>
MOST RECENT DERWENT UPDATE            200219   <200219/DW>
DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX SUBSCRIBER FILE, COVERS 1963 TO DATE

>>> SDI'S MAY BE RUN ON EVERY UPDATE OR MONTHLY AS OF JUNE 2001.
    (EVERY UPDATE IS THE DEFAULT). FOR PRICING INFORMATION
    SEE HELP COST <<<

>>> FOR UP-TO-DATE INFORMATION ABOUT THE DERWENT CHEMISTRY
    RESOURCE, PLEASE VISIT
         http://www.derwent.com/chemistryresource/index.html <<<

>>> FOR DETAILS OF THE PATENTS COVERED IN CURRENT UPDATES,
    SEE http://www.derwent.com/dwpi/updates/dwpicov/index.html <<<

=> d que l106; d que l110; d que l112
L96         9343 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  LACTIC ACID OR BIOLAC OR
                 TONSILLOSAN OR CHEM CAST OR MILK ACID
L99        15728 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  SINUS?
L105           6 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L96 AND L99
L106           3 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L105 AND A61K?/ICM


L97        33375 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  GLYCEROL OR PROPANETRIOL OR
                 GLYCERIN? OR GLYSANIN OR GLYROL
L99        15728 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  SINUS?
L101        4903 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  NASAL
L102       19811 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  NOSE
```

```
L107          31 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L97 AND L99
L108      129560 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  A61K?/ICM
L109          17 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L107 AND L108
L110          10 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L109 AND (L101 OR L102)


L98        17151 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  PROPANEDIOL OR PROPYLENE GLYCOL
                 OR 1000PG OR 1000 PG OR PG 12 OR SIRLENE OR UCAR 35
L99        15728 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  SINUS?
L108      129560 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  A61K?/ICM
L111          14 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L98 AND L99
L112           8 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L111 AND L108


=> s l106 or l110 or l112
L116          16 L106 OR L110 OR L112

=> dup rem l114 l113 l115 l116
FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 17:24:07 ON 22 MAR 2002

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 17:24:07 ON 22 MAR 2002
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FILE 'WPIDS' ENTERED AT 17:24:07 ON 22 MAR 2002
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PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L114
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L113
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L115
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L116
L117          67 DUP REM L114 L113 L115 L116 (5 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
                 ANSWERS '1-9' FROM FILE MEDLINE
                 ANSWERS '10-43' FROM FILE CAPLUS
                 ANSWERS '44-56' FROM FILE EMBASE
                 ANSWERS '57-67' FROM FILE WPIDS

=> d ibib ab l117 1-67; file home

L117 ANSWER 1 OF 67     MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER:    2001396196     MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER:     21235321   PubMed ID: 11337170
TITLE:               Transdermal delivery of naloxone: effect of water,
                     propylene glycol, ethanol and their binary combinations on
                     permeation through rat skin.
AUTHOR:              Panchagnula R; Salve P S; Thomas N S; Jain A K; Ramarao P
CORPORATE SOURCE:    Department of Pharmaceutics, National Institute of
                     Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER), S.A.S.
                     Nagar, Sector 67, Phase-X, 160062, Punjab, Mohali, India..
                     panchagnula@yahoo.com
SOURCE:              INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF PHARMACEUTICS, (2001 May 21) 219
                     (1-2) 95-105.
                     Journal code: DA4; 7804127. ISSN: 0378-5173.
PUB. COUNTRY:        Netherlands
                     Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE:            English
FILE SEGMENT:        Priority Journals
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ENTRY MONTH: 200107
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20010716
Last Updated on STN: 20010716
Entered Medline: 20010712

AB The effect of the **solvent** systems water, ethanol (EtOH), propylene glycol (PG) and their binary combinations was studied on the ex vivo permeation profile of the opioid receptor antagonist, naloxone, through rat skin. Fourier transform-infrared (FT-IR) spectroscopic studies were done to investigate the effect of enhancers on the biophysical properties of the stratum corneum (SC), in order to understand the mechanism of permeation enhancement of naloxone by the **solvent** systems used. The flux of naloxone was found to increase with increasing concentrations of EtOH, upto 66% in water, and PG upto 50% in water. The maximum flux of 32.85 microg cm(-2) h(-1) was found with 33% PG in EtOH. The FT-IR spectra of SC treated with EtOH showed peak broadening at 2920 cm(-1) at all concentrations of EtOH studied indicating that EtOH increases the translational freedom (mobility) of lipid acyl chains. Theoretical blood levels well above the therapeutic concentration of naloxone can be achieved with the **solvent** system comprising 33% PG in EtOH and hence, provides flexibility in choice of patch size depending on the addiction status of the patient to be treated.

L117 ANSWER 2 OF 67 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001020260 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 20333756 PubMed ID: 10877245
TITLE: Double-blind clinical study reveals synergistic action between alpha-hydroxy acid and betamethasone lotions towards topical treatment of scalp psoriasis.
AUTHOR: Kostarelos K; Teknetzis A; Lefaki I; Ioannides D; Minas A
CORPORATE SOURCE: Research and Development Section, Farmeco Co., Athens, Greece.
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF THE EUROPEAN ACADEMY OF DERMATOLOGY AND VENEREOLOGY, (2000 Jan) 14 (1) 5-9.
Journal code: C2R. ISSN: 0926-9959.
PUB. COUNTRY: Netherlands
(CLINICAL TRIAL)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200011
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20010322
Last Updated on STN: 20010322
Entered Medline: 20001103

AB OBJECTIVE: A double-blind, single-site, split-face clinical study was organized and carried out in order to evaluate the efficacy, tolerability, and safety of a glycolic acid containing scalp lotion in conjunction with a betamethasone (as the 17-valerate) scalp application against conditions of psoriasis. BACKGROUND: Alpha-hydroxy acids (AHA) have been proposed as therapeutic modalities against skin exfoliative conditions such as ichthyosis, xeroderma, and psoriasis. AHAs are hereby clinically investigated as therapeutic modalities adjuvant to corticosteroids in order to diminish systemic and topical adverse side-effects most frequently associated with use of the latter. METHODS: Twenty patients suffering from scalp psoriasis and other psoriatic conditions were included in a double-blind, split-face clinical study, using combinations of a 10% (w/w) glycolic acid scalp lotion, placebo lotion (excipients only), and a 0.1% (w/w) betamethasone scalp application, applied twice daily without any bandage for a period of 8 weeks. Clinical assessments were carried out by highly experienced physician evaluations based on a four-grade scale, prior to treatment and after 2, 4, 6 and 8 weeks. RESULTS: Improvement was observed in all cases included in the study

following treatment with the 10% glycolic acid lotion. However, when equal parts of the 0.1% betamethasone lotion were combined, most of the treated sites were healed. Moreover, the duration of treatment required for healing was in this case reduced to approximately half of that needed when the glycolic acid or the betamethasone lotions were used separately for treatment. CONCLUSIONS: The present clinical study demonstrates for the first time that the effective and well tolerated therapeutic efficacy of glycolic acid scalp lotions is enhanced when used in conjunction with a 0.1% betamethasone scalp application against scalp psoriasis. This potential offers the practising dermatologist with novel treatment modes against severe skin conditions by combining topical corticosteroid with exfoliative agent therapy.

L117 ANSWER 3 OF 67 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 96182192 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 96182192 PubMed ID: 8607664
TITLE: Effective 30-hour preservation of canine lungs with modified ET-Kyoto solution.
AUTHOR: Wada H; Liu C J; Hirata T; Bando T; Kosaka S
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Thoracic Surgery, Chest Disease Research Institute, Kyoto University, Japan.
SOURCE: ANNALS OF THORACIC SURGERY, (1996 Apr) 61 (4) 1099-105. Journal code: 683; 15030100R. ISSN: 0003-4975.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199605
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19960531
Last Updated on STN: 19980206
Entered Medline: 19960517

AB BACKGROUND: With the aim of developing a preservation solution that can preserve donor lungs reliably for a long time, we prepared a modified ET-Kyoto solution by adding N-acetylcysteine, nitroglycerin, and dibutyryl adenosine 3', 5'-cyclic phosphate to the previously reported ET-Kyoto solution, which contains trehalose, gluconate, and hydroxyethyl starch. In this study, we examined the efficacy of modified ET-Kyoto solution in 30-hour lung preservation. METHODS: Twenty five pairs of adult mongrel dogs were divided into four groups. Donor lungs were flushed with modified ET-Kyoto solution (n = 9), with ET-Kyoto solution (n = 6), with University of Wisconsin solution group (n = 6), or with ET-Kyoto solution plus the **solvents** of nitroglycerin (ethanol and propylene glycol) (n = 4), then stored at 4 degrees C for 30 hours. All animals were treated with prostaglandin E1. Left lungs were transplanted and reperfused for 6 hours. RESULTS: With respect to arterial oxygen tension, peak inspiratory pressure, and wet-to-dry lung weight ratio, modified ET-Kyoto solution was significantly superior to ET-Kyoto solution. The modified ET-Kyoto solution was significantly superior to University of Wisconsin solution with respect to survival rate, arterial oxygen tension, and wet-to-dry lung weight ratio. Ultrastructural findings supported these results. CONCLUSIONS: These results suggest that modified ET-Kyoto solution is superior to University of Wisconsin solution for 30-hour lung preservation.

L117 ANSWER 4 OF 67 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 96393354 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 96393354 PubMed ID: 8800141
TITLE: A newly developed solution enhances thirty-hour preservation in a canine lung transplantation model.
AUTHOR: Liu C J; Ueda M; Kosaka S; Hirata T; Yokomise H; Inui K; Hitomi S; Wada H

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Thoracic Surgery, Kyoto University, Japan.
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF THORACIC AND CARDIOVASCULAR SURGERY, (1996 Sep) 112 (3) 569-76.
Journal code: K9J; 0376343. ISSN: 0022-5223.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199610
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19961106
Last Updated on STN: 19980206
Entered Medline: 19961022

AB Ischemia and reperfusion cause the production of oxygen free radicals. These damage grafts or disrupt normal vascular homeostatic mechanisms, with a parallel reduction in endothelial nitric oxide and adenosine 3',5'-cyclic monophosphate levels. We hypothesized that lung preservation failure may be related to these events. To improve lung preservation, we prepared a new ET-Kyoto solution, which contains N-acetylcysteine (a radical scavenger), nitroglycerin (to elevate the nitric oxide level), and dibutyryl adenosine 3',5'-cyclic monophosphate (to elevate the adenosine 3',5'-cyclic monophosphate level) and examined its efficacy in a canine single-lung transplantation model. Lungs were flushed with new ET-Kyoto solution (group I, n = 9), basal ET-Kyoto solution (group II, n = 6), basal ET-Kyoto solution plus ethanol and propylene glycol (**solvents** of nitroglycerin; group III, n = 6), or low-potassium dextran glucose solution (group IV, n = 6), and stored at 4 degrees C for 30 hours. After left single-lung transplantation, the right main bronchus and right pulmonary artery were ligated and the functions of the transplanted lung were assessed for 6 hours. Arterial oxygen tension was significantly higher in group I than in groups II, III, and IV ($p < 0.05$). Peak inspiratory pressure and wet-to-dry lung weight ratio were significantly lower in group I than in groups II and IV ($p < 0.01$). Histologic and ultrastructural studies showed better preservation in group I than in groups II, III, and IV. We conclude that the new ET-Kyoto solution provides enhanced 30-hour lung preservation.

L117 ANSWER 5 OF 67 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 96105085 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 96105085 PubMed ID: 8546539
TITLE: Cyclosporin A and Cremophor-EL augment renal vascular responses to various agonists and nerve stimulation.
AUTHOR: Yaris E; Tuncer M
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Pharmacology, Faculty of Medicine, Hacettepe University, Ankara, Turkey.
SOURCE: ARCHIVES INTERNATIONALES DE PHARMACODYNAMIE ET DE THERAPIE, (1995 May-Jun) 329 (3) 405-17.
Journal code: 7EK; 0405353. ISSN: 0003-9780.
PUB. COUNTRY: Belgium
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199602
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19960227
Last Updated on STN: 19980206
Entered Medline: 19960213

AB The acute actions of cyclosporin A and its **solvent** Cremophor-EL on the rise of perfusion pressure induced by periarterial stimulation were studied in the rabbit isolated kidney. Thirty-second stimulations were used and the parameters were 1-25 Hz, 5 msec duration, and 15 V. The responses to periarterial stimulation were frequency-dependent. Noradrenaline (0.01-20 microgram) induced similar effects when given into

the renal artery. Clonidine (10(-7)M), added to the perfusion medium, inhibited the responses to periarterial stimulation without altering the effect of noradrenaline. Cyclosporin A (10(-7)-4 x 10(-5)M), added to the perfusion medium, potentiated the responses both to periarterial stimulation and exogenously given noradrenaline and restored the responses to clonidine (10(-7)M). The effects of cyclosporin A and Cremophor-EL on the responses to various contractile agonists (potassium chloride, phenylephrine, serotonin and angiotensin II) were also studied in the rabbit isolated renal artery. The results suggest that cyclosporin A may exert a direct action on the vasculature rather than an action on the vascular adrenergic neurotransmission of the rabbit kidney.

L117 ANSWER 6 OF 67 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 94029354 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 94029354 PubMed ID: 1669216
TITLE: [Experimental testicular fibrosis and atrophy induced by intratesticular propylene glycol injection]. Atrofia y fibrosis testicular experimentalmente inducida por inyeccion intratesticular de propilenglicol.
AUTHOR: Ramirez-Herrera M A; Gabriel Ortiz G
CORPORATE SOURCE: Facultad de Ciencias Biologicas, Universidad de Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico.
SOURCE: ARCHIVOS DE INVESTIGACION MEDICA, (1990 Oct-Dec) 21 (4) 293-8.
Journal code: 7GE; 0262036. ISSN: 0066-6769.
PUB. COUNTRY: Mexico
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: Spanish
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199310
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19940117
Last Updated on STN: 19980206
Entered Medline: 19931027

AB Fifty-four 15 day old male Wistar rats were given single intratesticular injection of experimental preparations which contained formaldehyde, xylocaine and epinephrine **diluted** in propylene glycol (FXEP); xylocaine in propylene glycol (XP): epinephrine in propylene glycol (EP) propylene glycol (P); formaldehyde in 0.1 M phosphate buffer solution (F); an one control group. The group of rats that were given FXEP underwent testicular weight reduction; body weight and size were not affected. Also the treatment with P produced atrophy and fibrosis in testis and a more severe testicular weight reduction. The sclerosing effect of P treatment was more satisfactory than treatment with FXEP, and apparently no one affected body weight and size, thus, this could be a safe, easy and inexpensive method for non surgical castration.

L117 ANSWER 7 OF 67 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 86269628 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 86269628 PubMed ID: 3730237
TITLE: Autonomic reflexes and the cardiovascular effects of propylene glycol.
AUTHOR: Al-Khudhairi D; Whitwam J G
SOURCE: BRITISH JOURNAL OF ANAESTHESIA, (1986 Aug) 58 (8) 897-902.
Journal code: AUO; 0372541. ISSN: 0007-0912.
PUB. COUNTRY: ENGLAND: United Kingdom
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198609
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900321
Last Updated on STN: 19980206

Entered Medline: 19860925

AB The effect of i.v. propylene glycol in doses of 160-800 mg kg-1 on heart rate, arterial pressure and efferent sympathetic activity were observed in anaesthetized paralysed, artificially ventilated dogs. Within 3-5 s of the commencement of the injection of propylene glycol there was an immediate mean decrease in heart rate of 22.7 and 72.1 beat min-1 and in arterial pressure of 27.2 and 58.8 mm Hg at doses of 400 mg kg-1 and 800 mg kg-1, respectively, together with a gross reduction of sympathetic activity and a subsequent increase in heart rate above control values. All these effects were transient and at a dose of propylene glycol 800 mg kg-1, heart rate and arterial pressure returned to control values by 1 min, and sympathetic activity by 2 min. Blocking the vagus nerves with atropine prevented the observed changes in heart rate and arterial pressure, whereas sympathetic blockade with bretylium tosylate had little effect. It was concluded that propylene glycol causes powerful reflex stimulation of the cardiomotor vagus and transient inhibition of efferent sympathetic activity within 5 s of injection, and that the origin of the reflex is likely to be intrathoracic.

L117 ANSWER 8 OF 67 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 82182855 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 82182855 PubMed ID: 6896158
TITLE: Nanosecond fluorescence anisotropy decays of n-(9-anthroyloxy) fatty acids in dipalmitoylphosphatidylcholine vesicles with regard to isotropic **solvents**.
AUTHOR: Vincent M; de Foresta B; Gallay J; Alfsen A
SOURCE: BIOCHEMISTRY, (1982 Feb 16) 21 (4) 708-16.
Journal code: A0G; 0370623. ISSN: 0006-2960.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198207
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900317
Last Updated on STN: 19980206
Entered Medline: 19820719

AB A set of n-(9-anthroyloxy) fatty acids [2-, 7-, 9-, and 12-(9-anthroyloxy)stearic acid (AS) and 16-(9-anthroyloxy)palmitic acid (16-AP)] has been studied by time-resolved and steady-state fluorescence anisotropy measurements in isotropic media (i.e., propylene glycol and a liquid paraffinic oil, Primol 342) and in vesicles of dipalmitoylphosphatidylcholine. The two modes of rotation, "in-plane" and "out-of-plane", of the anthroyl ring can be detected by varying the excitation wavelength. In both isotropic **solvents**, the value of the in-plane rotational rate is of the same order of magnitude as the out-of-plane rate for each one of the n-(9-anthroyloxy) fatty acids. In propylene glycol, the anthroyl ring motions are similar for all derivatives except for the 16-AP for which the fluorophore rotates at a higher rate. In the liquid paraffinic oil, identical motions of the fluorophore are observed for the 7-, 9-, and 12-AS; the motion for the 16-AP is again faster, while that for the 2-AS is slower. Moreover, the fluorophore motion for each probe is faster in this **solvent** that in propylene glycol in conditions of identical viscosity. When embedded in phospholipid bilayers, these probes report the microenvironment at a graded series of depths from the surface to the center of the bilayer [Haigh, E. A., Thulborn, K. R., & Sawyer, W. H. (1979) Biochemistry 18, 3525--3532]. Studies in dipalmitoylphosphatidylcholine vesicles have been performed at three temperatures (21, 37, and 47 degrees C) corresponding to different lipid phases. The out-of-plane mode of rotation is unhindered as demonstrated by an anisotropy decay profile asymptotic to zero. Thus,

evaluation of a membrane "fluidity" parameter at different depths of the bilayer is possible, even in the steady-state mode of observation. When the in-plane mode of rotation contributes to the anisotropy decay, a hindrance to the motion is observed below the gel to liquid-crystalline transition. Then information about lipid order can be obtained from the plateau value (r infinity) of the fluorescence anisotropy decay. In the pretransition temperature range (37 degrees C), the results evidence the existence of structural lipid changes mainly localized in the hydrophobic core of the bilayer. The main transition leads to a complete disappearance of the hindrances on the in-plane rotation.

L117 ANSWER 9 OF 67 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 74284168 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 74284168 PubMed ID: 4276846
TITLE: The management of leprous rhinitis.
AUTHOR: Barton R P
SOURCE: LEPROSY REVIEW, (1973 Dec) 44 (4) 186-91.
Journal code: L58; 0243711. ISSN: 0305-7518.
PUB. COUNTRY: ENGLAND: United Kingdom
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 197410
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900310
Last Updated on STN: 19900310
Entered Medline: 19741009

L117 ANSWER 10 OF 67 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:798235 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:339212
TITLE: The use of azalide antibiotic compositions for treating or preventing a bacterial or protozoal infection in mammals
INVENTOR(S): Boettner, Wayne Alan; Canning, Peter Connor
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Pfizer Products Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 74 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001081358	A1	20011101	WO 2001-IB519	20010326
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 2002019353	A1	20020214	US 2001-829672	20010410

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2000-199961P P 20000427
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 135:339212
AB Methods for treating or preventing bacterial or protozoal infections in mammals by administering a single dose of an antibiotic compn. comprising a mixt. of azalide isomers and a pharmaceutically acceptable vehicle are disclosed. Methods for increasing acute or chronic injection-site

toleration in mammals by administering a single dose of antibiotic compns. comprising a mixt. of azalide isomers and a pharmaceutically acceptable vehicle are also disclosed. A combination comprising an antibiotic compn. comprising a mixt. of azalide isomers, a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, and instructions for use in a single-dose administration is also disclosed.

REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L117 ANSWER 11 OF 67 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS DUPLICATE 2
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:597834 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:166014
TITLE: Immunomodulatory effective compositions, methods for the production thereof and their use
INVENTOR(S): Trenel, Angela
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kleine + Steube Entoxin G.m.b.H., Germany
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 10 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001058486	A2	20010816	WO 2001-DE578	20010212
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
DE 10007771	A1	20010823	DE 2000-10007771	20000214

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 2000-10007771 A 20000214

AB The invention relates to immunomodulatory effective microbiol. compns., to methods for the prodn. thereof and to their use. The inventive microbiol. immunomodulators are suited for use in active and passive immunization. The inventive compns. are primarily used as homeopathic drugs in the areas of cardiac and circulator disorders, hypertonia or allergic ailments. The immunomodulatory effective microbiol. compns. are comprised of equal parts of antigen and antitoxin suspensions and are potentiated using a potentiating soln.

L117 ANSWER 12 OF 67 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS DUPLICATE 3
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:824100 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:517
TITLE: Method and composition using pyruvate or other antioxidant inflammatory response mediator for treating mammalian nasal and sinus diseases caused by inflammatory response
INVENTOR(S): Katz, Stanley E.; Martin, Alain
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Cellular Sciences, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 47 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000069431	A1	20001123	WO 2000-US10062	20000414
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1183022	A1	20020306	EP 2000-925997	20000414
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-312168 A 19990514
WO 2000-US10062 W 20000414

AB A method is disclosed for treating a disease state in mammals caused by mammalian nasal and sinus cells involved in the inflammatory response. Mammalian nasal and sinus cells participating in the inflammatory response are contacted with an inflammatory response mediator which reduces the undesired inflammatory response and is an antioxidant. The inflammatory response mediator may further provide a cellular energy source and be a building block in the cellular synthesis of other cellular components. The inflammatory mediator is e.g. pyruvate or a pyruvate precursor. Compns. for reducing and treating undesired inflammatory response are also disclosed.

REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L117 ANSWER 13 OF 67 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS DUPLICATE 4
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:441620 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:63996
TITLE: New utilization of alpha-hidroxy-propionic acid in medicine
INVENTOR(S): Da Silva, Benedito Candido
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Brazil
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 11 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000037069	A1	20000629	WO 1999-BR107	19991217
W: AU, CA, CN, IL, IS, JP, KR, MX, NO, NZ, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
BR 9805767	A	20000808	BR 1998-5767	19981221
EP 1150668	A1	20011107	EP 1999-963169	19991217
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: BR 1998-5767 A 19981221
WO 1999-BR107 W 19991217

AB The present invention relates to a compn. comprising .alpha.-hydroxypropionic acid linked to any pharmaceutically acceptable vehicle, such as pure serum, 1,2,3-**propanetriol**, 1,2-propanediol, a mixt. thereof, or optionally a pharmaceutically acceptable catalyzer.

.alpha.-Hydroxypropionic acid is used in medicine in many dilns. for the treatment of **sinusitis** and other upper respiratory diseases. The present invention is characterized by a formulation adapted to nasal delivery for the treatment of upper respiratory disorders.
REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L117 ANSWER 14 OF 67 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS DUPLICATE 5
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:571732 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:175106
TITLE: Herbal based **nasal spray** for treating nasal congestion
INVENTOR(S): Wiersma, Jack G.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nouveau Technologies, Inc., USA
SOURCE: U.S., 5 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5948414	A	19990907	US 1998-47265	19980324

AB This invention relates to an improved herbal-based **decongestant** and **antihistamine nasal spray** which includes known constituents in specific ratios and further includes a saponin. The invention further relates to a method for treating nasal congestion which results in enhanced **decongestant** action and surprising curative effects. The preferred compn. for diln. with demineralized water to a total vol. of 3 L, contained menthol 3.2, camphor 6.0, eucalyptus oil 3.3, Cremophor EL 31.5, triterpene saponin (DAB-9 grade) 1.5, naphazoline.cntdot.HCl 1.5, chlorpheniramine maleate 6.0, benzalkonium chloride 1.2, and azulene (25 %) 6.3 g.
REFERENCE COUNT: 10 THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L117 ANSWER 15 OF 67 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:51986 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:96046
TITLE: Method and composition for treating mammalian nasal and sinus diseases caused by inflammatory response
INVENTOR(S): Katz, Stanley E.; Martin, Alain
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 12 pp., Cont.-in-part of U. S. Ser. No. 348,698.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2002006961	A1	20020117	US 2001-846722	20010501
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1999-312168 B2	19990514
			US 1999-348698 A2	19990707

AB A method for treating the disease state in mammals caused by mammalian nasal and sinus cells involved in the inflammatory response is disclosed. Mammalian nasal and sinus cells participating in the inflammatory response are contacted with an inflammatory response mediator which reduces the

undesired inflammatory response and is an antioxidant. The inflammatory response mediator may further provide a cellular energy source and be a building block in the cellular synthesis of other cellular components. Compns. for reducing and treating undesired inflammatory response are also disclosed.

L117 ANSWER 16 OF 67 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:923625 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:58810
TITLE: Pharmaceutical anti-inflammatory aerosol formulation containing a hydrofluoroalkane propellant
INVENTOR(S): Armour, Duncan Robert; Brown, David; Congreve, Miles Stuart; Gore, Paul Martin; Green, Darren Victor Steven; Holman, Stuart; Jack, Torquil Iain MacLean; Mason, Andrew McMurtrie; Morriss, Karen; Ramsden, Nigel Grahame; Thomas, Marian; Ward, Peter
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Glaxo Group Limited, UK; et al.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 21 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001095925	A1	20011220	WO 2001-GB2613	20010615

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: GB 2000-14881 A 20000616

AB The present invention relates to a pharmaceutical aerosol formulation comprising a hydrofluoroalkane (HFA) propellant having dissolved therein particulate (2S)-3-[4-({[4-(aminocarbonyl)-1-piperidinyl]carbonyl}oxy)phenyl]-2-[((2S)-4-met yl-2-{[2-(2-methylphenoxy)acetyl]amino}pentanoyl)amino] propanoic acid (I) or a salt or solvate thereof. Methods and uses of the formulation in the treatment of respiratory disorders are also described, as are canisters and metered dose inhalers contg. said formulation. For example, I was prepd., formulated as aerosol contg. 1% I, 10% ethanol, and 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane up to 100% (by wt.), and the formulation was filled into an aluminum canister, to obtain a metered dose inhaler with about 120 actuations.

REFERENCE COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L117 ANSWER 17 OF 67 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:868475 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:628
TITLE: Prophylactic and therapeutic treatment of infectious and other diseases with mono- and disaccharide-based compounds
INVENTOR(S): Persing, David H.; Crane, Richard Thomas; Elliot, Gary T.; Ulrich, J. Terry; Lacy, Michael J.; Johnson, David A.; Baldridge, Jory R.; Wang, Rong
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Corixa Corporation, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 57 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001090129	A2	20011129	WO 2001-US16327	20010518

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2000-205820P P 20000519
US 2001-281567P P 20010404

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 136:628

AB Methods and compns. for treating or ameliorating diseases and other conditions, such as infectious diseases, autoimmune diseases and allergies are provided. The methods employ mono- and disaccharide-based compds. for selectively stimulating immune responses in animals and plants.

L117 ANSWER 18 OF 67 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:300515 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:300833
TITLE: Compositions containing pyroglutamic acid for prevention and treatment of cold and influenza-like symptoms and their methods of use
INVENTOR(S): Rennie, Paul John; King, Simon Phillip; Biedermann, Kimberly Ann; Morgan, Jeffrey Michael
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 15 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 21
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001028556	A2	20010426	WO 2000-US28856	20001019
WO 2001028556	A3	20011011		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-421131 A 19991019

AB Nasal compns. for prevention and treatment of cold and influenza-like symptoms due to respiratory tract viral infections based on pyroglutamic acid (0.01-20%) and an org. acid having a dissocn. const. (pKa) of 3.0-5.0 are described. These compds. and their method of application are

effective in both preventing the onset of the symptoms of colds and influenza or significantly mitigating them if already afflicted with such symptoms. A nasal spray compn. was prepd. contg. (by wt.) pyroglutamic acid 1.00%, ascorbic acid 1.00%, phytic acid as a chelating agent 1.00%, a mucoadhesive polymer (Carbopol 980) 1.00%, eucalyptol 0.01%, Ph Et alc. 0.50%, and water up to 100%, resp. The pH was adjusted to 3.5 with addn. of NaOH. A recommended dosage was 100 .mu.L of the soln. into each nostril three times a day.

L117 ANSWER 19 OF 67 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:114955 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:168359
TITLE: Aqueous nasal formulation containing beclomethasone dipropionate
INVENTOR(S): Akutsu, Rika; Hosoya, Kenji; Kawamura, Koho; Mishima, Yasuhiro; Onozaki, Tomohisa; Sugibayashi, Nobuya
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Glaxo Wellcome Kabushiki Kaisha, Japan
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 23 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001010409	A1	20010215	WO 2000-JP5200	20000803

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: GB 1999-18559 A 19990807
AB The present invention provides an aq. nasal formulation comprising beclomethasone dipropionate anhydrate (I) for use in the treatment of respiratory disorders. A compn. was prepd. contg. micronized I 0.1, dextrose 5.0, microcryst. cellulose and CM-cellulose Na 1.5, phenylethanol 0.275, benzlkonium chloride soln. 50% 0.04, glycerol 4.0, propylene glycol 1.0, polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monooleate 0.007, Di-Na phosphate 0.31, citric acid monohydrate 0.2% (wt.wt.) and purified water to 100%.n.
REFERENCE COUNT: 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L117 ANSWER 20 OF 67 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:851784 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:376791
TITLE: Composition containing analgesic and anti-inflammatory agents and nutraceutical for treating conditions caused by immune responses
INVENTOR(S): Gelber, Daniel; Kleinberger, Richard
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 16 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2001044410	A1	20011122	US 2001-754125	20010105
US 2001044411	A1	20011122	US 2001-754347	20010105
US 2002034555	A1	20020321	US 2001-754124	20010105

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2000-184351P P 20000223

AB An improved medicinal compn. includes an effective amt. of a pain relieving and anti-inflammatory pharmaceutical and an effective amt. of a nutraceutical in a pharmaceutically acceptable base. At least one of the pharmaceutical and the nutraceutical treats a condition caused by an immune response to a virus, a microorganism, or an atm. pollutant or allergen. The pain relieving and anti-inflammatory pharmaceutical is preferably acetaminophen or a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID). The medicinal compn. may addnl. include a pharmaceutical decongestant or antihistamine. The nutraceutical is preferably an immune booster, an anti-oxidant, a liver protectant, or a combination thereof. Methods of using these compns. to treat conditions caused by an immune response are also disclosed. For example, a compn. comprising acetaminophen, bromelain, curcumin, ascorbic acid, multiple pancreatic enzymes, and primrose oil (50-1000 mg each), is administered to a human in a tablet form, every 4 to 6 h in order to bring about pain relief, promote the healing of injured tissues and provide an antioxidant effect.

L117 ANSWER 21 OF 67 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:790286 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:329595
TITLE: New indication for use of antiepileptic agents and medicines in the treatment of bronchial conditions
INVENTOR(S): Lomia, Merab
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Georgia
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 19 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000066096	A2	20001109	WO 2000-GE2	20000428
WO 2000066096	A3	20010322		
W: AE, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KR, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MK, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SE, SG, SI, SK, TR, UA, US, UZ, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
EP 1175209	A2	20020130	EP 2000-922799	20000428
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: GE 1999-3512 A 19990430
WO 2000-GE2 W 20000428

AB The invention refers to medicine, in particular to pharmacol. and pharmacotherpy. The tech. result is to prevent specific expiratory bronchospasm in patients with bronchial asthma and other diseases and pathol. conditions. The principally new indication provides use of antiepileptic agents for treatment of all types of bronchial asthma, status asthmaticus, asthmatic and allergic bronchitis, bronchial hyperreactivity and bronchospastic syndromes and treatment of diseases proceeding with these syndromes and also for treatment of allergic and

vasomotor rhinitis and rhinoconjunctivitis.

L117 ANSWER 22 OF 67 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:553430 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:155465
TITLE: Use of aerosolized cyclosporine for prevention and treatment of pulmonary disease
INVENTOR(S): Iacono, Aldo T.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): University of Pittsburgh of the Commonwealth System of Higher Education, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 40 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000045834	A2	20000810	WO 2000-US2980	20000204
WO 2000045834	A3	20001221		
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 2002006901	A1	20020117	US 1999-244792	19990205

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-244792 A 19990205

AB The present invention relates to methods and compns. for the prevention of graft rejection in lung transplant recipients and for treatment of subjects with pulmonary disorders. Specifically, the methods and compns. of the invention provide a means for inhibiting immune response-mediated inflammatory processes in the lungs. The method of the invention comprises the administration of aerosolized cyclosporine for prevention of acute and/or chronic refractory rejection in lung transplant patients. The invention further provides the use of aerosolized cyclosporine to treat subjects having immunol. mediated inflammatory pulmonary disorders including, but not limited to, asthma, cystic fibrosis, idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis, chronic bronchitis and allergic rhinitis. The present invention, by enabling a method for the use of aerosolized cyclosporine for inhibiting pulmonary inflammation leading to prevention of graft rejection and treatment of pulmonary disorders, provides a safer and less toxic treatment than those methods that utilize systemic administration of cyclosporine.

L117 ANSWER 23 OF 67 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:456858 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:94512
TITLE: Improved formulation for topical non-invasive application in vivo
INVENTOR(S): Cevc, Gregor
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Idea Innovative Dermale Applikationen G.m.b.H., Germany
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 73 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000038653	A1	20000706	WO 1998-EP8421	19981223
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9925137	A1	20000731	AU 1999-25137	19981223
EP 1140021	A1	20011010	EP 1998-966846	19981223
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
BR 9816113	A	20011023	BR 1998-16113	19981223
NO 2001003164	A	20010822	NO 2001-3164	20010622

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: WO 1998-EP8421 A 19981223
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 133:94512

AB A formulation comprises mol. arrangements capable of penetrating pores in a barrier, owing to penetrant adaptability, despite the fact that the av. diam. of the pores is smaller than the av. penetrant diam., provided that the penetrants can transport agents or cause permeation through the pores after penetrants have entered pores. The formulation comprises at least 1 consistency builder in an amt. that increases the formulation to maximally 5 Nm/s so that spreading over is enabled. The formulation also contains 1 antioxidant in an amt. that reduces the increase of oxidn. index to <100% per 6 mo and/or at least 1 microbicide in an amt. that reduces the bacterial count of 1 million germs added/g of total mass of the formulation to <100 in the case of aerobic bacteria, to <10 in the case of entero-bacteria, and to <1 in the case of Pseudomonas aeruginosa or Staphilococcus aureus, after a period of 4 days. Thus, a compn. contained soybean phosphatidylcholine 347, Tween-80 623, sodium dodecyl sulfate 30, benzyl alc. 50, clobetasol 17-propionate 25 and pH 6.5 50 mM phosphate buffer 9000 mg.

REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L117 ANSWER 24 OF 67 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:441561 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:68962
TITLE: Treatment of chronic obstructive airway diseases
INVENTOR(S): Boucher, Richard C.,Jr.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The University of North Carolina At Chapel Hill, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 21 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000036915	A1	20000629	WO 1999-US30585	19991221
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, CZ, DE, DE, DK, DK, EE, EE, ES, FI, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE,				

SG, SI, SK, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

EP 1139746 A1 20011010 EP 1999-968166 19991221
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1998-113785P P 19981222
US 1999-137991P P 19990607
WO 1999-US30585 W 19991221

AB Chronic obstructive airway diseases are treated by administering an osmotically-active compd. such as a salt, sugar, sugar alc., or org. osmolyte to the afflicted airway surface. The compd. may be administered as a liq. or dry powder aerosol formulation. Diseases that can be treated by the method include cystic fibrosis, chronic bronchitis, and ciliary dyskinesia. The formulations of the invention can also be used in conjunction with other active agents such as bronchodilators, sodium channel blockers, antibiotics, enzymes, or purinoceptor agonists on airway surfaces.

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L117 ANSWER 25 OF 67 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:259981 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:284234
TITLE: Novel formulations of fexofenadine
INVENTOR(S): Illum, Lisbeth; Watts, Peter James; Cheng, Yu-Hui
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): West Pharmaceutical Services Drug Delivery & Clinical Research Centre, L, UK
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 29 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000021510	A2	20000420	WO 1999-GB3396	19991012
WO 2000021510	A3	20000720		

W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

AU 9962195	A1	20000501	AU 1999-62195	19991012
EP 1121123	A2	20010808	EP 1999-949220	19991012

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO

NO 2001001886	A	20010411	NO 2001-1886	20010411
US 2001051613	A1	20011213	US 2001-834312	20010413

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: GB 1998-22170 A 19981013
WO 1999-GB3396 W 19991012

AB The present invention provides a compn. comprising (1) fexofenadine or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof and (2) a pharmaceutical excipient that increases the soly. of the fexofenadine or salt in water.

The pharmaceutical excipient is preferably a cyclodextrin. The compn. is adapted for delivery to the eye or nose. A soln. contg. fexofenadine.cntdot.HCl 0.1, hydroxypropyl .beta.-cyclodextrin 1, pectin 0.1 g, and water to 100 mL was formulated for nasal administration.

L117 ANSWER 26 OF 67 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:738879 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:301197
TITLE: Oxalic acid or oxalate compositions and methods for bacterial, viral, and other diseases or conditions
INVENTOR(S): Hart, Francis J.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S., 50 pp., Cont.-in-part of U. S. Ser. No. 629,538.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6133318	A	20001017	US 1998-14943	19980128
US 6133317	A	20001017	US 1996-629538	19960409

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1995-6785P P 19951115
US 1996-629538 A2 19960409
US 1997-36983P P 19970129

AB A single medicine oxalic acid or oxalate or "magic bullet" and method for treatment or prevention of infectious or pathogenic microbial, bacterial, viral and other diseases in warm-blooded animals, including humans and pets, is provided. A compn. includes at least one therapeutically effective form of oxalic acid or oxalate selected from ester, lactone or salt form including sodium oxalate, oxalic acid dihydrate, anhyd. oxalic acid, oxamide, and oxalate salts, natural or processed foods including molds, plants or vegetables contg. oxalic acid or oxalate, beverages, liqs. or juices contg. oxalic acid or oxalate, additives contg. oxalic acid or oxalate, and combinations thereof. The compn. may also contain a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent for the therapeutically effective form of oxalic acid or oxalate. Methods are provided including the steps of periodically administering, by topical, oral, or parenteral application, a therapeutically effective dosage of a compn. including at least one therapeutically effective form of oxalic acid or oxalate and improving chemotherapy reducing the intake of oxalic acid or oxalate blockers such as citric acid, ascorbic acid (vitamin C), pyridoxine hydrochloride (vitamin B6), calcium, alc., resins, clays, foods contg. calcium, beverages contg. alc., citric acid, or ascorbic acid, red meat or white meat of fowl contg. pyridoxine hydrochloride, or other foods nutritional supplements or beverages contg. oxalic acid or oxalate blockers.

REFERENCE COUNT: 103 THERE ARE 103 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L117 ANSWER 27 OF 67 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:887657 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:46796
TITLE: Topical preparations containing thromboxane A2 receptor antagonists
INVENTOR(S): Nishihara, Yoshitaka; Hirano, Koichiro
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shionogi and Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2000351729	A2	20001219	JP 1999-161586	19990608

AB The prepns., which maintain blood concn. and show reduced adverse reactions, are useful for treatment of wounds, allergic rhinitis, asthma, thrombosis, cardiac infarction, etc. (5Z)-7-[3-endo-[(phenylsulfonyl)amino]bicyclo[2.2.1]hept-2-exo-yl]heptenoic acid Ca salt (I) was dispersed in a base contg. isopropanol 10, propylene glycol 5, and H2O 85% to give a topical prepn. A nonwoven fabric impregnated with the prepn. was topically applied to rats. AUC and MRT of I were 1321 ng.cntdot.h/mL and 5.6 h, resp., vs. 402 ng.cntdot.h/mL and 5.1 h, resp., for a control prepn. using a hydroxypropyl cellulose soln. as a base.

L117 ANSWER 28 OF 67 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:549151 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:179807
TITLE: Dietary control of arachidonic acid metabolism and treatment of symptoms of inflammatory disorders, and compositions therefor
INVENTOR(S): Chilton, Floyd H.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Wake Forest University, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 69 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9942101	A1	19990826	WO 1999-US3120	19990212
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 6107334	A	20000822	US 1998-28256	19980223
AU 9926769	A1	19990906	AU 1999-26769	19990212
EP 1063987	A1	20010103	EP 1999-906992	19990212
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
JP 2002503690	T2	20020205	JP 2000-532117	19990212

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1998-28256 A 19980223
WO 1999-US3120 W 19990212

AB Compns. for the treatment of symptoms of inflammatory disorders may include .gamma.-linolenic acid or dihomo-.gamma.-linolenic acid, an inhibitor of .DELTA.5 desaturase, and stearidonic acid or .omega.-3 arachidonic acid. Preferred formulations may be in the form of a good tasting (preferably milk-based) drink or a dried powder. Compns. reduce inflammation and inhibit increase in serum arachidonic acid assocd. with .gamma.-linolenic acid.

REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L117 ANSWER 29 OF 67 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:375432 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:23503
TITLE: Vaccine compositions for mucosal administration comprising chitosan
INVENTOR(S): Makin, Jill Catherine; Bacon, Andrew David
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Medeva Europe Limited, UK
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 32 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9927960	A1	19990610	WO 1998-GB3534	19981127
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9915691	A1	19990616	AU 1999-15691	19981127
EP 1051190	A1	20001115	EP 1998-959998	19981127
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
JP 2001524532	T2	20011204	JP 2000-522945	19981127
NO 2000002741	A	20000526	NO 2000-2741	20000526

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: GB 1997-25084 A 19971128
WO 1998-GB3534 W 19981127

AB The invention provides a vaccine compn. adapted for mucosal administration; the compn. comprising one or more influenza vaccine antigens and an effective adjuvant amt. of an acid addn. salt of a chitosan wherein the chitosan is a deacetylated chitin which is at least 80 % deacetylated and has a wt. av. mol. wt. of between 10,000 and 100,000.

REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L117 ANSWER 30 OF 67 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:354299 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:347418
TITLE: Treatment of viscous mucus-associated diseases with apoptosis-promoting weak organic acids
INVENTOR(S): Gottlieb, Roberta A.; Babior, Bernard M.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Scripps Research Institute, USA
SOURCE: U.S., 14 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5908611	A	19990601	US 1995-435147	19950505

AB Therapeutic methods are provided for treating diseases characterized by an

accumulation of high mol. wt. DNA in mucous, thereby contributing to the viscosity of the mucous. Such diseases include cystic fibrosis, chronic bronchitis, and pneumonia. Treatment includes administration of weak org. acids to promote acidification of cells and consequently apoptosis-induced DNA fragmentation. The invention also relates to therapeutic app. for administering the acid compns.

REFERENCE COUNT: 18 THERE ARE 18 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L117 ANSWER 31 OF 67 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:219714 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:286364
TITLE: Use of mupirocin for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of bacterial infections associated with colonization of the nasopharynx by pathogenic organisms
INVENTOR(S): Henkel, Timothy John; Hatton, Anthony Guy; Tallon, Teresita Regina Geradine; Scott, Hugh; Hilton, Jane Elizabeth
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Smithkline Beecham Corp., USA; Smithkline Beecham Plc; Henkel, Timothy John; Hatton, Anthony Guy; Tallon, Teresita Regina Geradine; Scott, Hugh; Hilton, Jane Elizabeth
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 21 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9814189	A1	19980409	WO 1997-GB2664	19970929
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9745623	A1	19980424	AU 1997-45623	19970929
AU 724070	B2	20000914		
ZA 9708697	A	19990531	ZA 1997-8697	19970929
EP 939631	A1	19990908	EP 1997-943966	19970929
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, FI				
CN 1239427	A	19991222	CN 1997-180242	19970929
JP 2001504091	T2	20010327	JP 1998-516313	19970929
BR 9711843	A	20010731	BR 1997-11843	19970929
US 6001870	A	19991214	US 1997-940730	19970930
NO 9901548	A	19990331	NO 1999-1548	19990330
KR 2000048812	A	20000725	KR 1999-702807	19990401
US 6156792	A	20001205	US 1999-408341	19990929

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 1996-27222P	P	19961001
US 1996-27223P	P	19961001
US 1996-27224P	P	19961001
GB 1997-16805	A	19970809
GB 1997-19203	A	19970911
WO 1997-GB2664	W	19970929
US 1997-940730	A3	19970930

AB Mupirocin or a salt or ester thereof may be used to treat recurrent **sinusitis** and recurrent otitis, in particular with novel spray or cream formulations adapted for administration to the nasopharynx. A cream contained calcium mupirocin 4, fractionated coconut oil 57.3, polyoxyethylene glycol monocetyl ether 3, cetostearyl alc. 3, benzyl alc. 1, phenoxyethanol 0.5, water 35, and lemon juice flavor 0.2%.

L117 ANSWER 32 OF 67 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:140760 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:184703
TITLE: Preparation of 7-(2-imidazolinylamino)quinolines as .alpha.2 adrenoceptor agonists
INVENTOR(S): Cupps, Thomas Lee; Bogdan, Sophie Eva
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Procter & Gamble Co., USA
SOURCE: U.S., 14 pp. Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 292,672, abandoned.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 4
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5716966	A	19980210	US 1995-496796	19950629
US 5576437	A	19961119	US 1994-292672	19940818
US 5916900	A	19990629	US 1996-758118	19961125

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1993-169342 B2 19931217
US 1994-292672 B2 19940818
US 1995-496796 A2 19950629
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 128:184703
AB Methods of treating nasal congestion comprise administration to humans of (imidazolinylamino)quinolines (I, R = C1-3 alkane or alkenyl; R1 = H, C1-3 alkyl or alkenyl, C1-3 alkylthio or alkoxy, hydroxy, thiol, cyano and halo). The use of such compds. for preventing or treating other respiratory, ocular and/or gastrointestinal disorders is described. Thus, 8-methyl-7-(2-imidazolinylamino)quinoline (R = Me, and R1 = H) was prepd. by a series of reactions starting from 8-methyl-7-nitroquinoline and converted to its dihydrochloride (II). An intranasal gel contained II 0.10, benzalkonium chloride 0.02, thiomerosal 0.002, HPMC 1.00, and aroma compds. 0.06% and 0.65% NaCl qs.

L117 ANSWER 33 OF 67 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:685420 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:309091
TITLE: Pharmaceutical matrix pellets and tablets based on starches and waxes
INVENTOR(S): Remon, Jean-Paul; Vervaet, Chris
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Universiteit Gent, Belg.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 30 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9629057	A1	19960926	WO 1996-BE33	19960320

W: AU, BR, CA, CN, JP, MX, NO, RU
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE

BE 1009257	A3	19970107	BE 1995-248	19950321
CA 2214246	AA	19960926	CA 1996-2214246	19960320
ZA 9602268	A	19960927	ZA 1996-2268	19960320
AU 9651395	A1	19961008	AU 1996-51395	19960320
EP 817616	A1	19980114	EP 1996-907965	19960320
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
BR 9607874	A	19980714	BR 1996-7874	19960320
JP 11502201	T2	19990223	JP 1996-527916	19960320
US 6132769	A	20001017	US 1996-619022	19960320

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: BE 1995-248 A 19950321
WO 1996-BE33 W 19960320

AB The pharmaceutical matrix pellet (for tablets), providing an adequate drug release profile, comprises (a) drug solid particles, (b) a hydrophilic compd. selected among the group consisting of starch, a starch deriv. and mixt. thereof, and (c) a hydrophobic compd. selected among the group consisting of wax, microcryst. wax and mixt. thereof. The matrix was prepd. by mixing a drug (ibuprofen) 15 wt.% with waxy maltodextrin 50 wt.% in a high shear granulator and adding the molten microcryst. wax (Lunacera P) 35 wt.% to obtain a homogeneous mass. During a slow and controlled cooling of the mass, under continuous stirring, matrix pellets were formed.

L117 ANSWER 34 OF 67 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:172161 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:220498
TITLE: Combined virustatic antimediator (COVAM) treatment of common colds
INVENTOR(S): Gwaltney, Jack M., Jr.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Center for Innovative Technology, USA; The University of Virginia
SOURCE: U.S., 14 pp. Cont.-in-part of U.S. 5,422,097.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5492689	A	19960220	US 1994-288214	19940809
US 5240694	A	19930831	US 1991-794520	19911119
US 5422097	A	19950606	US 1993-112588	19930826
CA 2196203	AA	19960222	CA 1995-2196203	19950809
WO 9604787	A1	19960222	WO 1995-US10102	19950809
W: CA, JP				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
EP 768819	A1	19970423	EP 1995-929437	19950809
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
JP 10508290	T2	19980818	JP 1996-507471	19950809

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1991-794520 A2 19911119
US 1993-112588 A2 19930826
US 1991-764004 B2 19910923
US 1994-288214 A 19940809
WO 1995-US10102 W 19950809

AB The common cold and related disorders, e.g. influenza, acute **sinusitis**, acute otitis, and infectious exacerbations of obstructive pulmonary disease, are best treated by providing a combination of antiviral agents and antiinflammatory compds. to a patient infected with a cold or influenza virus. An antiviral agent and two antiinflammatory compds. given to a person infected with a cold virus

simultaneously reduces the likelihood of a cold developing and the amt. and duration of viral shedding, as well as substantially reduces the severity of individual cold symptoms and the overall no. and severity of cold symptoms. Supplementing the activity of the combined antiviral and antiinflammatory agents with such compds. as antihistamines and alpha agonists results in surprisingly good nasal benefits. Particularly good treatment results using an antiinflammatory compd. which will reduce the vol. of mucus secretion and/or reduce the viscosity of mucus present in the sinus cavity. The combination therapy, termed COVAM therapy, is well tolerated and has no evidence of short-term toxicity.

L117 ANSWER 35 OF 67 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:452118 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:96081
TITLE: Nasal preparations containing .alpha.-linoleic acid-type fats and oils for rhinitis
INVENTOR(S): Hayashi, Tetsuhiro
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Asetsuto Entaapuraizu Kk, Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 3 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 08119875	A2	19960514	JP 1994-294042	19941021

AB Nasal prepns. (drops, sprays) contg. .alpha.-linoleic acid-type fats and oils for rhinitis are claimed. The prepns. are fact-acting.

L117 ANSWER 36 OF 67 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:332264 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:54509
TITLE: Capsaicin-, resiniferatoxin-, and lactic acid-evoked vascular effects in the pig nasal mucosa in vivo with reference to characterization of the vanilloid receptor
AUTHOR(S): Rinder, Johan; Szallasi, Arpad; Lundberg, Jan M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Div. Pharmacol., Dep. Physiol. Pharmacol., Karolinski Inst., Stockholm, S-171 77, Swed.
SOURCE: Pharmacol. Toxicol. (Copenhagen) (1996), 78(5), 327-335
CODEN: PHTOEH; ISSN: 0901-9928
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Nasal cavity vol., mucosal and superficial skin blood flow as well as renal splenic vascular effects of capsaicin, resiniferatoxin and lactic acid were investigated, using a novel in vivo pig model. The present results show that locally intraarterially injected capsaicin, resiniferatoxin and lactic acid evoke similar vasodilatory responses, although with different duration, in the nasal mucosa and superficial skin as well as an increase in heart rate and mean arterial blood pressure. Nasal vascular responses evoked by capsaicin, resiniferatoxin and lactic acid were unaffected by the cyclooxygenase inhibitor diclofenac. Moreover, chlorisondamine did not alter the nasal vasodilatory responses evoked by capsaicin and lactic acid. However, chlorisondamine abolished sympathetic reflex-mediated vasoconstrictor effects of capsaicin in the spleen and kidney. Lactic acid-evoked vasodilation in the nasal mucosa and skin was inhibited by the cyclooxygenase inhibitor diclofenac. Moreover, chlorisondamine did not alter the nasal vasodilatory responses

evoked by capsaicin and lactic acid. However, chlorisondamine abolished sympathetic reflex-mediated vasoconstrictor effects of capsaicin in the spleen and kidney. Lactic acid-evoked vasodilation in the nasal mucosa and skin was inhibited by the 8-37 fragment of calcitonin gene-related peptide, a calcitonin gene-related peptide-receptor antagonist. Lactic acid-evoked vasoconstriction in the spleen and kidney was reduced but not abolished by chlorisondamine, suggesting that the effects of lactic acid are not exclusively reflex-mediated. Capsazepine did not inhibit the vasodilatation in the nasal mucosa evoked by capsaicin and lactic acid. [3H]Resiniferatoxin bound to pig nasal mucosa membranes with an affinity of 134 pM in a non-cooperative fashion; this binding behavior contrasted to the apparent pos. cooperativity (a Hill coeff. of 2.2) of specific resiniferatoxin binding to pig spinal cord prepns. Specific [3H]resiniferatoxin binding to nasal mucosa membranes was fully inhibited by capsaicin (Ki = 5 .mu.M) and lactic acid (IC50 at pH 5.0) but not by capsazepine (up to 10 .mu.M), in accord with the physiol. findings. Capsazepine, by contrast, displaced [13H] resiniferatoxin from spinal vanilloid receptors with an affinity of 3 .mu.M. These findings show the presence of vanilloid receptors in the pig nasal mucosa and suggest heterogeneity in the properties of vanilloid receptors in the pig. Furthermore, lactic acid evokes vascular effects similar to those of capsaicin and resiniferatoxin, possibly via interaction of proton and/or proton-generated substances at vanilloid receptors with a subsequent release of calcitonin gene-related peptide.

L117 ANSWER 37 OF 67 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:617385 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 119:217385
TITLE: Method and compositions for enhancing white blood cell functioning on a mucosal or cutaneous surface
INVENTOR(S): Rudy, Michael A.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Cytologics, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 89 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9318747	A1	19930930	WO 1993-US2801	19930325
W: CA, JP				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
US 5466680	A	19951114	US 1992-858290	19920326
EP 633767	A1	19950118	EP 1993-908579	19930325
EP 633767	B1	20000712		
R: CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL				
JP 07509449	T2	19951019	JP 1993-516837	19930325
ES 2149812	T3	20001116	ES 1993-908579	19930325

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1992-858290 A 19920326
WO 1993-US2801 W 19930325

AB A compn. contg. an energy source for white blood cells, a source of Na+, K+, Mg2+, and/or Ca2+, and a source of Cl-, SO42-, phosphate, and/or HCO3-, having pH 4-10 and an osmolality of 140-2000, is applied to a mucosal or cutaneous surface of a mammal to inhibit disease-causing agents and promote wound healing. Thus, a compn. contg. dextrose-H2O 5.29, NaHCO3 21.98, NaCl 6.73, CaCl2.2H2O 0.13, KCl 0.17, KH2PO4 0.082, MgSO4.7H2O 0.14, citric acid 0.72, CM-cellulose 6.00 g, HOAc 14.6, and water 1000 mL enhanced NBT redn. by human neutrophils, inhibited nasal inflammation in colds, and inhibited Candida vulvovaginitis when applied

topically.

L117 ANSWER 38 OF 67 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:113527 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 116:113527
TITLE: Pharmaceutical compositions containing phenylpropanolamine for a mucus secretagogue in the upper airways
INVENTOR(S): Phipps, Roger John
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Procter and Gamble Co., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 33 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9117746	A1	19911128	WO 1991-US3453	19910517
W: AU, CA, JP, KR				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LU, NL, SE				
AU 9179920	A1	19911210	AU 1991-79920	19910517
EP 530311	A1	19930310	EP 1991-911164	19910517
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
JP 05509300	T2	19931222	JP 1991-510443	19910517
ZA 9103831	A	19920226	ZA 1991-3831	19910521
US 5260073	A	19931109	US 1992-893956	19920604
AU 9520508	A1	19950803	AU 1995-20508	19950605

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1990-526218 19900521
WO 1991-US3453 19910517

AB Mucus secretion is induced in the upper airways of persons with **sinusitis** or otitis media (characterized by retention of thickened respiratory secretions) by administration of an effective amt. of d-(+)-norephedrine, l-(-)-norephedrine, or mixts. thereof. Oral formulations are presented, as are clin. effectiveness reports.

L117 ANSWER 39 OF 67 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:623295 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 107:223295
TITLE: Phenindamine-based pharmaceutical compositions for treatment of **sinusitis**, allergy, and common cold
INVENTOR(S): Shtohryn, Liudoslava V.; Liudoslava, V. Shtohryn; Peters, David; David, Peters
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Warner-Lambert Co., USA
SOURCE: S. African, 23 pp.
CODEN: SFXXAB
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
ZA 8605923	A	19870325	ZA 1986-5923	19860806
US 4820523	A	19890411	US 1986-852471	19860415
DK 8603727	A	19871016	DK 1986-3727	19860805
DK 166756	B1	19930712		
AU 8661137	A1	19871022	AU 1986-61137	19860812
AU 569431	B2	19880128		

FI 8603362	A	19871016	FI 1986-3362	19860820
JP 62242619	A2	19871023	JP 1986-194137	19860821
JP 06021067	B4	19940323		
ES 2001391	A6	19880516	ES 1986-1304	19860822
CA 1267605	A1	19900410	CA 1986-516666	19860822
EP 241615	A1	19871021	EP 1986-307609	19861002
EP 241615	B1	19910918		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
AT 67407	E	19911015	AT 1986-307609	19861002
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1986-852471	19860415
			EP 1986-307609	19861002

AB The title pharmaceutical compns. contain a phenindamine (I) salt within a leachable nontoxic wax matrix in addn. to .gtoreq.1 materials chosen from an analgesic, a decongestant, and/or an antitussive. A compn. consisting of I 25, wax 40, and CaSO4 20 wt.% was dry blended with acetaminophen and pseudoephedrine and compressed to tablets (contg. I 23, pseudoephedrine 5.5, and acetaminophen 58%), and stored at 25, 45, and 60.degree. for 1 mo. The tablets exhibited good stability with no isomerization at 25.degree. and 45.degree.; storage at 60.degree. resulted in 15% conversion. In addn., the tablets exhibited 88.8% dissoln. into water after 1 h stirring 50 rpm at 37.degree..

L117 ANSWER 40 OF 67 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER:	1978:134201 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	88:134201
TITLE:	Investigations on non-cell-bound lipids in the pathologic maxillary sinus
AUTHOR(S):	Schindler, K.; Kraus, C.
CORPORATE SOURCE:	Kopfklin., Universitaetsklin. Poliklin. Hals-, Nasen-Ohrenkranke, Wuerzburg, Ger.
SOURCE:	Arch. Oto-Rhino-Laryngol. (1977), 218(1-2), 61-6 CODEN: AORLCG; ISSN: 0302-9530
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Journal
LANGUAGE:	German

AB Maxillary sinus effluent was concd. and then sepd. into 3 fractions by ultracentrifugtion: (1) the sediment, consisting of cells and some other undefined org. material, (2) a supernatant clear soln., contg. inorg. material, proteins, amino-acids, lipids, and (3) sporadically, a very thin layer on the surface of the clear soln. Since fraction 3, which also contains lipids, could not be found each time, attention was directed to the lipids of the clear soln., where most of these substances are attached to proteins. In the sediment and the clear soln., cholesterol, free fatty acids, triglycerides and very seldomly cholesterol esters were found by thin-layer chromatog. The concn. of cholesterol is nerly the same as that of free fatty acids. The frequency of occurrence of lipids is considerable which prevented until now correlation of the lipid content to some features of diagnosis, prognosis, and therapy.

L117 ANSWER 41 OF 67 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER:	1944:27947 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	38:27947
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.:	38:4096b-i,4097a-e
TITLE:	Vasosulfa compounds
AUTHOR(S):	Hamilton, Wm. F.; George, Melvin F., Jr.; Simon, Eli; Turnbull, Frederick M.
SOURCE:	J. Am. Pharm. Assoc. (1944), 33, 142-5
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Journal
LANGUAGE:	Unavailable

AB Aq. solns. of Na sulfathiazole require to be stabilized to protect the drug simultaneously against pptn. (as the free sulfonamide) and from oxidation. The only material found suitable as a stabilizer was Na2SO3.

While Na sulfathiazole soln. appears to possess mild vasoconstrictive properties, in the treatment of chronic **sinusitis** incorporation in the soln. of a sympathomimetic amine is desirable to shrink promptly the nasal mucosa. Attempts to incorporate ephedrine alkaloid or its acid salts were unsuccessful because sooner or later there pptd. crystals, m. 201.degree. (206.degree. cor.), distinctly different in appearance from either ephedrine or sulfathiazole crystals; this indicates the probable formation of a relatively insol. compd. Varying amts. of dl-desoxyephedrine-HCl were added to the stabilized Na sulfathiazole soln., and the optimum amt. for adequate pressor action of the soln. was found to be 0.125%, whereas the clinically effective concn. of desoxyephedrine-HCl by itself has been detd. to be in excess of 1%; the effectiveness of the drug in stabilized Na sulfathiazole soln. is therefore approx. 8 times as great as it is by itself. By cooling in the dark, radiated columnar, monoclinic crystal, m. 116.degree. (118.degree. cor.) were obtained; this indicates formation of a new compd., which is considered to be desoxyephedronium sulfathiazole (I) in which the normally trivalent N of the desoxyephedrine becomes quinquevalent and combines with the N of the sulfonamide group. The crystals are stable under ordinary conditions, but on heating readily decomp. to form sulfathiazole and desoxyephedrine alkaloid which is volatile at elevated temps. Drying should therefore be effected in a desiccator at room temp., and m. p. detd. by the sealed capillary tube method. Ephedronium sulfathiazole (III), ephedronium sulfadiazine (IV) and desoxyephedronium sulfadiazine (II) were prepd. by the same procedure. The following properties of I, II, III and IV are reported: m. p. 116-18.degree., 183-5.degree., 201.degree., 187-9.degree.; cor. m. p. 118-20.degree., 187-9.degree., 206.degree., 192-3.degree.; soly. in g. per 100 g. H2O at 30.degree. 1.67, 1.52, 0.16, 1.13; soly. in g. per 100 g. H2O at 2.degree. 1.19, 1.25, 0.11, 0.77; pH of satd. soln. 8.5, 8.2, 8.2, 7.9; crystal form, radiated columnar monoclinic, monoclinic (twinned crystals and clusters), orthorhombic, monoclinic. Substituted sulfonamides probably exist in several tautomeric forms, as may be indicated for sulfathiazole: Structure A NH2C6H4SO2NHC:N.CH:CH.S, structure B NH2C6H4SO2N:C.NH.CH:CH.S. In all probability structure A represents the form encountered in the new compds. because: (1) The substituted sulfonamides are amphoteric and structure B should form salts only with acids as it is in reality a diamine. (2) Dissocn. of the onium salts gives the aq. solns. pH values which are in the same range though slightly lower, than the alkali metal salts of the substituted sulfonamides; this indicates linkage to the amide N. (3) Acidification of the aq. soln. of the onium salts causes pptn. of the substituted sulfonamides at the same approx. pH as occurs with the alkali metal salts of the sulfonamides. (4) Vasosulfa compd. (trade mark registered U. S. Pat. Off.) synthesis by double decompn. further indicates tautomeric form A is the reactant in onium salt formation because the Na is replaced by the pressor amine. Compd. formation between sulfonamides and vasoconstrictive amines appears to be quite general; sulfanilamide appears to enter into an addn. reaction with vasoconstrictors, but because its acidic properties are far less pronounced than those of the substituted sulfonamides its onium salts are less stable and more difficult to isolate. Attempts to make addn. compds. in aq. solns. with sulfaguanidine have so far been unsuccessful because of the relatively very low soly. of this drug in alk. solns. Vasosulfa compds. may also be readily and conveniently synthesized by a double decompn. reaction in aq. soln. involving the Na salt of the sulfonamide and an acid salt of the vasoconstrictor. Present indications are that the vasosulfa drugs may be a very useful, physiologically active group of compds. Toxicity tests were carried out with I. The limited no. of animals used does not permit definite conclusions, but it would seem that I is certainly not more toxic than an equal amt. of desoxyephedrine alone. The formation of I makes possible the formulation of a very useful soln. for intranasal therapy: Na

sulfathiazole. 1 1/2H2O 2.5% by wt., Na2SO3 anhyd. 2.0% by wt., **glycerol** 1.0% by vol., dl-desoxyephedrine-HCl 0.125% by wt. For com. use the soln. should be packaged in chemically resistant glass to prevent pptn. of crystals (apparently SiO2-sulfathiazole) on long storage. Cork or rubber stoppers must not be used as their contact causes serious discoloration of the soln. Many clinical trials of the soln. gave favorable results. A modified formulation, with only 1.0% Na sulfathiazole, 0.75% Na2SO3 and 0.1% desoxyephedrine-HCl has been found beneficial for ophthalmic use.

L117 ANSWER 42 OF 67 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1938:12324 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 32:12324
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 32:1786d-e
TITLE: Picric acid-calcium carbonate treatment of osteomyelitis applied to ear and nose conditions
AUTHOR(S): Gray, Harry J.
SOURCE: J. S. Carolina Med. Assoc. (1938), 34, 20
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
AB Spraying with 0.25% aq. picric acid soln. (contg. 8% **glycerol**) followed by an autoclaved suspension of 20 g. CaCO3 in 215 cc. water is a valuable therapeutic aid in **sinusitis, sinusitis** with osteomyelitis, purulent otitis media and post-mastoidectomy. The combined treatment with picric acid and CaCO3 presumably has the same effect as maggots, i. e., inhibition of the antiphagocytotic power of leucocidin, a protein excreted by the bacteria. Unlike most solns. used in irrigating the sinus, the picric acid-CaCO3 alleviates existing pain.

L117 ANSWER 43 OF 67 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1938:12323 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 32:12323
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 32:1786d-e
TITLE: Picric acid-calcium carbonate treatment of osteomyelitis applied to ear and nose conditions
AUTHOR(S): Gray, Harry J.
SOURCE: Ann. Otol. Rinol. Laryngol. (1937) 681
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
AB Spraying with 0.25% aq. picric acid soln. (contg. 8% **glycerol**) followed by an autoclaved suspension of 20 g. CaCO3 in 215 cc. water is a valuable therapeutic aid in **sinusitis, sinusitis** with osteomyelitis, purulent otitis media and post-mastoidectomy. The combined treatment with picric acid and CaCO3 presumably has the same effect as maggots, i. e., inhibition of the antiphagocytotic power of leucocidin, a protein excreted by the bacteria. Unlike most solns. used in irrigating the sinus, the picric acid-CaCO3 alleviates existing pain.

L117 ANSWER 44 OF 67 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2002 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002003799 EMBASE
TITLE: Contact allergy to corticosteroids in patients using inhaled or intranasal corticosteroids for allergic rhinitis or asthma.
AUTHOR: Bennett M.L.; Fountain J.M.; McCarty M.A.; Sherertz E.F.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. E.F. Sherertz, Skin Surgery Center, 125 Sunnynoll Court, Winston-Salem, NC 27106, United States. esherertz@skinsurgerycenter.net
SOURCE: American Journal of Contact Dermatitis, (2001) 12/4 (193-196).
Refs: 30
ISSN: 1046-199X CODEN: AJCDFL

COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 011 Otorhinolaryngology
015 Chest Diseases, Thoracic Surgery and Tuberculosis
026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AB Background: Patients using topically applied corticosteroids are at risk of developing allergic contact hypersensitivity. Objective: To assess prevalence of allergic contact hypersensitivity reactions to inhaled or intranasal corticosteroids. Methods: A prospective study of 30 adult patients using inhaled or intranasal corticosteroids for conditions such as allergic rhinitis was performed. We used epicutaneous patch testing to determine the prevalence of allergic contact hypersensitivity to corticosteroids and common additives (propylene glycol and benzalkonium chloride) in inhaled and nasal corticosteroid preparations in this population. Results: Of 30 patients, 4 (13%) had positive patch test results. 3 (10%) were allergic reactions and 1 (3%) was an irritant reaction. Half of the reactions were to a corticosteroid (budesonide) and half were to a common preservative in nasal preparations (benzalkonium chloride). Conclusion: This study supports other clinical evidence that contact dermatitis/mucositis from inhaled or intranasal corticosteroid products can occur. The corticosteroids or added agents such as preservatives can be causative and may result in allergic or irritant reactions, which can be relevant to clinical symptoms. Copyright .COPYRGT. 2001 by W.B. Saunders Company.

L117 ANSWER 45 OF 67 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2002 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999218575 EMBASE
TITLE: Allergies: New treatment options and studies.
AUTHOR: Evans Y.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Y. Evans, Univ. of Mississippi Hosp./Clinics, Jackson, MS, United States
SOURCE: Drug Topics, (7 Jun 1999) 143/11 SUPPL. (10s-15s).
ISSN: 0012-6616 CODEN: DGTNA7
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
FILE SEGMENT: 006 Internal Medicine
015 Chest Diseases, Thoracic Surgery and Tuberculosis
026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AB For years, antihistamines, decongestants, and corticosteroids have been the mainstay in treating allergic disorders. Today, the pharmacotherapy options are expanding, and more clinical trials are being conducted to determine the best treatments for the various allergic disorders. When chronic diseases, such as allergic disorders, affect one in five North Americans, it is important that pharmacists stay abreast of the treatment options that are available and under investigation.

L117 ANSWER 46 OF 67 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2002 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 97325242 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1997325242
TITLE: Nasal aspergillosis: Treatment with clotrimazole.
AUTHOR: Davidson A.; Mathews K.G.; Caulkett N.A.; Lew L.; Shmon C.
CORPORATE SOURCE: K.G. Mathews, Veterinary Medical Teaching Hospital, University of California, Davis, CA, United States

SOURCE: Journal of the American Animal Hospital Association, (1997) 33/6 (475-477).
Refs: 5
ISSN: 0587-2871 CODEN: JAAHBL
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Letter
FILE SEGMENT: 004 Microbiology
037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: English

L117 ANSWER 47 OF 67 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2002 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 96215838 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1996215838
TITLE: Assessment of the appropriateness of extemporaneous preparations prescribed in Swedish primary care.
AUTHOR: Kettis Lindblad A.; Isacson D.; Eriksson C.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Pharmaceutical Services Research, Department of Pharmacy, Uppsala University, Box 586,751 23 Uppsala, Sweden
SOURCE: International Journal of Pharmacy Practice, (1996) 4/2 (117-122).
ISSN: 0961-7671 CODEN: IJPPF6
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

AB Extemporaneous preparations are drugs that are compounded for individual patients or made in]larger batches for stock keeping. This study aimed to assess the prescribing of extemporaneous preparations in Swedish primary care, both therapeutically and pharmaceutically. An analysis of the extent to which alternative commercial drugs were available at the time of the prescription was also conducted. Information was taken from the Swedish diagnosis and therapy survey for the time period October, 1986, to September, 1988, inclusive. This survey collects from a random sample of physicians the details of all prescriptions they write during one week, as well as the corresponding diagnoses. The present study analysed the 1,043 extemporaneous prescriptions written during that period. The majority (62 per cent) were considered to be therapeutically appropriate in that they formed recommended treatment for the diagnosis in question according to the medical literature. Another 15 per cent were neither recommended nor questioned in the consulted sources; 20 per cent were designated as controversial because they were recommended in some sources and questioned in others. About 3.5 per cent were considered to be therapeutically inappropriate, ie, the literature suggested that their use should be abandoned. One per cent were pharmaceutically inappropriate. Many preparations probably could have been replaced by commercial alternatives, about half differing from available commercial alternatives only by strength and/or vehicle. Whether substitutions could have been made in practice would depend on the clinical picture in the individual patient case.

L117 ANSWER 48 OF 67 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2002 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 96020391 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1996020391
TITLE: Colds and sore throats.
AUTHOR: Nathan A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Pharmacy, King's College,London, United Kingdom
SOURCE: Pharmaceutical Journal, (1996) 256/6873 (24-27).
ISSN: 0031-6873 CODEN: PHJOAV

COUNTRY: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 004 Microbiology
011 Otorhinolaryngology
030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

AB For some products for colds and 'flu there is little evidence of effectiveness, and others might be regarded as examples of inappropriate polypharmacy. Nevertheless, two factors create a strong demand for these: the desire of sufferers to alleviate their symptoms and their willingness to try anything that might bring relief, and the expectations created by advertising. Thus, while 'all in one' night-time cold treatments or antihistamine/decongestant combinations might not accord with the principles of rational product selection, there is a heavy demand for them. Some formulations can, however, be recommended with confidence that they are rational and normally effective choices, while others will provide some symptomatic relief and are harmless. These include: For colds and (flu with nasal congestion (for normal healthy adults) Analgesics/antipyretics combined with sympathomimetic decongestants, eg, paracetamol/phenylpropanolamine or ibuprofen/pseudoephedrine. Available as tablets or as powders to prepare hot drinks, the making of a hot drink may add to any placebo effect. For nasal congestion Decongestant nasal sprays (drops for children), eg, xylometazoline. Inhalations - menthol and eucalyptus inhalation; inhalant oils leg, Karvol capsules, Olbas) and salves leg, Vicks Vaporub) may be preferred for convenience. For sore, 'tickly' throat Demulcent pastilles, eg, glycerin, lemon and honey. For sore throat with discomfort on swallowing Lozenges containing benzocaine or lignocaine. Benzocaine spray.

L117 ANSWER 49 OF 67 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2002 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 95020858 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1995020858
TITLE: Capsaicin de-sensitization of the human nasal mucosa reduces pain and vascular effects of lactic acid and hypertonic saline.
AUTHOR: Rinder J.; Stjarne P.; Lundberg J.M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Pharmacology, Karolinska Institute,S-10401 Stockholm, Sweden
SOURCE: Rhinology, (1994) 32/4 (173-178).
ISSN: 0300-0729 CODEN: RNGYA8
COUNTRY: Netherlands
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 011 Otorhinolaryngology
037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

AB The present study was initiated to investigate the effects of hypertonic saline (15%) or low pH (1 M lactic acid, pH 2) applied to the human nasal mucosa. Patients suffering from birch-pollen allergy, which had been de-sensitized with capsaicin, were compared to non-treated, healthy controls. Five patients were pre-treated with an intranasal, unilateral application of 30 .mu.M capsaicin for 15 min during three consecutive days. Six weeks later we applied 50 .mu.l of hypertonic saline (15%) to the inferior turbinate on the capsaicin-pre-treated side of the patients as well as to the controls. Symptom score, using a visual analogue scale (VAS), and the cross-sectional area of the nasal cavity were measured bilaterally using acoustic rhinometry at different intervals. The same procedure was repeated one week later with lactic acid. Provocation with lactic acid and hypertonic saline caused a significantly higher symptom

score in controls as compared to capsaicin-pre-treated patients. Furthermore, application of lactic acid caused a significant reduction in cross-sectional area of the nasal cavity suggesting vasodilatation in controls compared to capsaicin-pre-treated patients. The reactions to hypertonic saline were generally lower but the differences in symptom score between capsaicin-pre-treated and non-treated persons remained. The results implies that capsaicin-sensitive afferents are involved in low pH- and hypertonicity-mediated reactions in the human nasal mucosa. Furthermore, local capsaicin de-sensitization causes a very long-lasting loss of sensory reactivity to these agents.

L117 ANSWER 50 OF 67 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2002 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 93178514 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1993178514
TITLE: Suppression of an antibody to adenosine-deaminase (ADA) in an ADA- deficient patient receiving polyethylene glycol modified adenosine deaminase.
AUTHOR: Chun J.D.; Lee N.; Kobayashi R.H.; Chaffee S.; Hershfield M.S.; Stiehm E.R.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Division of Allergy and Immunology, Department of Pediatrics, UCLA School of Medicine, 10833 Le Conte Ave,Los Angeles, CA 90024, United States
SOURCE: Annals of Allergy, (1993) 70/6 (462-466).
ISSN: 0003-4738 CODEN: ANAEA3
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 015 Chest Diseases, Thoracic Surgery and Tuberculosis
026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation
029 Clinical Biochemistry
037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AB An adenosine deaminase (ADA) deficient patient with severe combined immunodeficiency (SCID) developed resistance to therapeutic injections of bovine ADA conjugated to polyethylene glycol (PEG-ADA). This 18-year-old girl was diagnosed as having partial ADA deficiency at age 7 years, and was started on bovine conjugated PEG-ADA at age 15 years. The weekly dose of 15 U/kg led to clinical improvement with resolution of sinusitis and bronchitis within 2 months and normalization of some T cell functions. After 5 months, however, she developed an inhibitory antibody to ADA, became refractory to treatment with PEG-ADA, and clinically and immunologically deteriorated. This antibody was successfully suppressed over a 4-month period with a combination of prednisone (2 mg/kg/day), intravenous immunoglobulin (2 g/kg/dose), and discontinuing the PEG-ADA injections for 7 weeks. The PEG-ADA injections were then restarted at a higher dose (20 U/kg/dose, twice a week). With the suppression of the inhibitory antibody, her clinical and immunologic status improved to previously achieved level. She has subsequently continued treatment for over 36 months, receiving a single weekly dose of PEG-ADA (20 U/kg/week) with sustained clinical and immunologic improvement, including weakly positive antigen-specific T cell proliferative responses to tetanus and Candida.

L117 ANSWER 51 OF 67 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2002 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 92183212 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1992183212
TITLE: Atrophic rhinitis [3].
AUTHOR: Barton R.P.E.; Kameswaran M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: The Leicester Royal Infirmary,Leicester LE1 5WW, United Kingdom
SOURCE: Journal of Laryngology and Otology, (1992) 106/5 (480-481).

ISSN: 0022-2151 CODEN: JLOTAX
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Letter
FILE SEGMENT: 004 Microbiology
011 Otorhinolaryngology
037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: English

L117 ANSWER 52 OF 67 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2002 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 92028562 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1992028562
TITLE: A case report of subdural and epidural empyemas complicating frontal sinusitis.
AUTHOR: Sorimachi M.; Nakamoto N.; Hamaguchi H.; Naito H.; Nihei K.; Kawasiro N.; Iwasaki Y.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Pediatrics, Kanagawa Rehabilitation Center, 516 Nanasawa,Atsugi-shi, Kanagawa 516, Japan
SOURCE: Brain and Development, (1991) 13/5 (374).
ISSN: 0387-7604 CODEN: BDEVDI
COUNTRY: Japan
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Conference Article
FILE SEGMENT: 007 Pediatrics and Pediatric Surgery
008 Neurology and Neurosurgery
037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: English

L117 ANSWER 53 OF 67 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2002 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 89092595 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1989092595
TITLE: A new formulation of flunisolide for intranasal application reduces side effects.
AUTHOR: Nielsen N.H.; Frolund L.; Bindslev-Jensen C.; Svendsen U.G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Allergy Unit, Medical Department TTA, State University Hospital, DK-2200 Copenhagen N, Denmark
SOURCE: Allergy: European Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology, (1989) 44/3 (233-234).
ISSN: 0105-4538 CODEN: LLRGDY
COUNTRY: Denmark
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FILE SEGMENT: 015 Chest Diseases, Thoracic Surgery and Tuberculosis
030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LANGUAGE: English

L117 ANSWER 54 OF 67 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2002 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 89022713 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1989022713
TITLE: Pharmacology of nasal medications: An update.
AUTHOR: Martin G.F.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Otolaryngology of Dalhousie University, Halifax, NS, Canada
SOURCE: Canadian Family Physician, (1988) 34/DEC. (2706-2709).
ISSN: 0008-350X CODEN: CFPHAJ
COUNTRY: Canada
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FILE SEGMENT: 011 Otorhinolaryngology
015 Chest Diseases, Thoracic Surgery and Tuberculosis
030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles

LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: French

L117 ANSWER 55 OF 67 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2002 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 82045606 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1982045606
TITLE: [Treatment of Meniere's disease with intratympanically applied gentamicin sulphate].
DIE INTRATYMPANALE GENTAMICINBEHANDLUNG BEI MORBUS MENIERE.
AUTHOR: Katzke D.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ.-HNO-Klin., 7400 Tubingen, Germany
SOURCE: Laryngologie Rhinologie Otologie, (1982) 61/1 (4-8).
CODEN: LROGAO
COUNTRY: Germany
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FILE SEGMENT: 037 Drug Literature Index
011 Otorhinolaryngology
004 Microbiology
LANGUAGE: German
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AB Forty-one patients suffering from severe Meniere's disease, who were previously unsuccessfully treated with either a saccotomy or intensive medical therapy, were treated with intratympanically applied gentamicin sulphate. 16 mg was given daily and the average total dose was 88.8 mg. In 66% of the patients the vertiginous attacks ceased after treatment and in 17% they were greatly improved. The hearing was preserved in 66% of the patients and actually improved in 17%. In 49% of the patients the sensation of aural pressure was abolished and 34% were relieved of their tinnitus.

L117 ANSWER 56 OF 67 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2002 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 78383114 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1978383114
TITLE: [Practical experience with a new nasal spray containing, phenylmercuric nitrate glycerol and sodium chloride].
PRAKTISCHE ERFAHRUNGEN MIT EINEM NEUEN NASENSPRAY-PRAPARAT.
AUTHOR: Sprenger F.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Kaiserstrasse 13, 8700 Wurzburg, Germany
SOURCE: Therapiewoche, (1978) 28/32 (5783-5785).
CODEN: THEWA6
COUNTRY: Germany
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FILE SEGMENT: 037 Drug Literature Index
011 Otorhinolaryngology
030 Pharmacology
LANGUAGE: German
AB A nasal spray, lab. no. 5430 was tested in 125 patients with rhinitis, maxillary sinusitis, sinus maxillaris empyema and rhinitis with associated symptoms, with good results in 85.6%. Twenty-three controls were treated with a placebo. No adverse effects were observed. Special advantages are the predictable duration of the action and the absence of adverse effects on the mucosa, eliminating most late complications. Nasal spray 5430 deserves a warm welcome.

L117 ANSWER 57 OF 67 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2002 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002-075344 [10] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2002-022527
TITLE: A composition useful for the treatment of allergic reactions such as allergic rhinitis and common cold comprises loratadine, **nasal** decongestant, optionally an expectorant or its salt or at least one

carrier.
DERWENT CLASS: B02
INVENTOR(S): ULLOA LUGO, S R; VILLACAMPA RAMOS, J D J
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (SCHE) SCHERING CORP
COUNTRY COUNT: 94
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2001089527	A2	20011129	(200210)*	EN	33

RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KG KR KZ LC LK LR LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2001089527	A2	WO 2001-US16570	20010522

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: MX 2000-5129 20000525
AB WO 200189527 A UPAB: 20020213
NOVELTY - A composition comprises loratadine, **nasal** decongestant, optionally an expectorant or its salt or at least one carrier.
ACTIVITY - Antiallergic; antiinflammatory; virucide; antipruritic; antiasthmatic; auditory.
No biological data given.
MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.
USE - For the treatment of the symptoms associated with allergic reactions e.g. allergic rhinitis and common cold including **nasal** congestion, sneezing, rhinorrhea, pruritus and lacrimation; for the treatment of a medicament for the treatment of inflammatory respiratory conditions with cough, **nasal** congestion or the presence of mucus in the respiratory tract (all claimed); allergic rhinitis associated with acute, chronic, spasmodic and asthmatic bronchitis, bronchial asthma, bronchiectasis, **sinusitis**, otitis media, pneumonia, broncho-pneumonia, atelectasis by mucous obstruction or tracheotomy.
ADVANTAGE - The liquid composition is stable to microbial contamination and to physical and chemical degradation of the active ingredients for periods of at least 4 months, preferably up to 36 months storage at room temperature. The liquid composition is substantially free of sugar such as glucose or sucrose and of ethanol and suitable for pediatric use.
Dwg.0/0

L117 ANSWER 58 OF 67 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2002 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002-066478 [09] WPIDS
CROSS REFERENCE: 2002-147438 [73]
DOC. NO. CPI: C2002-019787
TITLE: Delivery system for anti-adhesion composition comprises canister containing the composition, valve, and pressure source.
DERWENT CLASS: A96 B07 D22 Q34
INVENTOR(S): CORTESE, S M; MILLER, M E; OPPELT, W G; SCHWARTZ, H E
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (FZIO-N) FZIOMED INC
COUNTRY COUNT: 92

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2001082863 A2		20011108	(200209)*	EN	57

RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ
NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM
DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK
LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG
SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2001082863 A2		WO 2001-US13505	20010426

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2000-200637P 20000428; US 2000-200457P 20000428

AB WO 200182863 A UPAB: 20020321
NOVELTY - A delivery system for an anti-adhesion composition comprises a canister (124) containing the composition, a valve (117) for permitting flow of the composition, and a pressure source.

USE - The system is used for delivering an anti-adhesion composition. The anti-adhesion composition is used for decreasing post-surgical adhesion or post-traumatic adhesion. The surgical procedure is abdominal, ophthalmic, orthopedic, gastrointestinal, thoracic, cranial, cardiovascular, gynecological, urological, plastic, musculoskeletal, spinal, nerve, tendon, otorhinolaryngological, pelvic, appendectomy, cholecystectomy, hernial repair, lysis of peritoneal adhesions, kidney surgery, bladder surgery, urethral surgery, prostate surgery, salingostomy, salpingolysis, ovariolysis, removal of endometriosis, surgery to treat ectopic pregnancy, myomectomy of uterus, myomectomy of fundus, hysterectomy, laminectomy, discectomy, tendon surgery, spinal fusion, joint replacement, joint repair, strabismus surgery, glaucoma filtering surgery, lacrimal drainage surgery, **sinus** surgery, ear surgery, bypass anastomosis, heart valve replacement, thoracotomy, synovectomy, chondroplasty, removal of loose bodies, and resection of scar tissue. The anti-adhesion composition can also be used for treating joint inflammation using arthroscope and for providing lubricant for medical and/or veterinary applications.

ADVANTAGE - The inventive system effectively delivers bioadhesive, bioresorbable, and anti-adhesion composition. It decreases surgical trauma caused by a surgical instrument and decreases friction between adjacent tissues.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the pressurized delivery system.
Product bag 102
Valve 117
Flow tube 120
Canister 124
Gas capsule 125
Lip 125b
Valve flap 125c
Dwg.3a/7

L117 ANSWER 59 OF 67 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2002 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001-102609 [11] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2001-030002

TITLE: Combination of **lactic acid** bacteria for treatment of infection or inflammation.
DERWENT CLASS: B04 D16
INVENTOR(S): DE SIMONE, C
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (MEND-N) MENDES SRL
COUNTRY COUNT: 92
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2000078322	A2	20001228	(200111)*	EN	19

RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW
W: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

AU 2000055660 A 20010109 (200122)

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2000078322	A2	WO 2000-IT251	20000616
AU 2000055660	A	AU 2000-55660	20000616

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
AU 2000055660	A	Based on	WO 200078322

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: IT 1999-RM400 19990621

AB WO 200078322 A UPAB: 20010224
NOVELTY - Combination of **lactic acid** bacteria comprises a first component comprising at least one strain of hydrogen peroxide producing **lactic acid** bacteria (HB) and a second component comprising at least one strain of arginine-utilizing **lactic acid** bacteria (AB).

ACTIVITY - Antibacterial; antifungal; antiviral; antiinflammatory.

In tests, L. salivarius ATCC 11741 resulted in a halo of inhibition of 60 mm against Gardnerella vaginalis activity compared with 0 mm using L. brevis ATCC 14869 and 117 mm for the combination of both.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Hydrogen peroxide producing **lactic acid** bacteria.

USE - For preparation of fool supplements, hygiene products or pharmaceutical preparations for prevention and/or treatment of infections and inflammatory conditions caused by bacteria, viruses or fungi, especially in the mouth, vagina, urethra, nose, eyes and ears, such as gingivitis, periodontitis, mucositis and stomatitis caused by drugs and/or physical agents, Behcet's syndrome, diakerotosis of the oral cavity, glossitis, sore throat, sialadenitis, sialolithiasis, pemphigus, Lichen planus, Sjogren's syndrome, vaginosis, vaginitis, urethritis, prostatitis, proctitis, otitis, conjunctivitis, rhinitis, **sinusitis**, leucoplakia, aphthae, herpes and infections of Helicobacter pylori in the oral cavity. Alternatively the combination is used to treatment the oral cavity as a deodorant, anti-inflammatory, anticaries and/or antiplaque agent.

ADVANTAGE - The activity of hydrogen peroxide producing **lactic acid** bacteria is potentiated by addition of one or more strains of **lactic acid** bacteria that are

capable of utilizing arginine.
Dwg.0/0

L117 ANSWER 60 OF 67 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2002 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001-041105 [05] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2001-011970
TITLE: Pharmaceutical composition useful for stimulating epithelial cell proliferation and basal keratinocytes for wound healing comprises keratinocyte growth factor-2, in liquid or lyophilized forms.
DERWENT CLASS: A96 B04
INVENTOR(S): CHOPRA, A; GENTZ, R L; KAUSHAL, P; KHAN, F; SPITZNAGEL, T; UNSWORTH, E
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (CHOP-I) CHOPRA A; (GENT-I) GENTZ R L; (HUMA-N) HUMAN GENOME SCI INC; (KAUS-I) KAUSHAL P; (KHAN-I) KHAN F; (SPIT-I) SPITZNAGEL T; (UNSW-I) UNSWORTH E
COUNTRY COUNT: 93
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2000072872	A1	20001207	(200105)*	EN	101

RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

AU 2000055932 A 20001218 (200118)

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2000072872	A1	WO 2000-US15186	20000602
AU 2000055932	A	AU 2000-55932	20000602

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 2000055932	A Based on	WO 200072872

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1999-160913P 19991022; US 1999-137448P 19990602

AB WO 200072872 A UPAB: 20011129
NOVELTY - Pharmaceutical composition (I) comprises:
(1) 0.02-40 mg/ml (w/v) keratinocyte growth factor-2 (KGF-2) polypeptide;
(2) buffer having buffering capacity of pH 5-8 at 5-50 mM;
(3) a diluent to bring the composition to a designated volume; and
(4) a preservative such as m-cresol, chlorobutanol, or a mixture of methyl paraben and propyl paraben or their reaction products.
ACTIVITY - Vulnerary; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic; antidiabetic; ophthalmological; hemostatic. No biological data is given.
MECHANISM OF ACTION - Soft tissue growth or regeneration promoter; keratinocyte cell growth and proliferation stimulator.
USE - Used for promoting or accelerating soft tissue growth, for wound healing or treating mucocytis or inflammatory bowel disease. The KGF-2 polypeptides stimulate keratinocyte cell growth and proliferation and (I) is used to stimulate epithelial cell proliferation and basal

keratinocytes for wound healing and to stimulate hair follicle production and healing of dermal wounds. These wounds may be of superficial nature or may be deep and involve damage of the dermis and the epidermis of skin. (I) Also promotes the healing of anastomotic and other wounds caused by surgical procedures in individuals which both heal wounds at a normal rate and are healing impaired. (I) may also be used to stimulate differentiation of cells, for example muscle cells, nervous tissue, prostate cells and lung cells.

(I) Is clinically useful in stimulating wound healing of wounds including surgical wounds, excisional wounds, deep wounds involving damage of the dermis and epidermis, eye tissue wounds, dental tissue wounds, oral cavity wounds, diabetic ulcers, dermal ulcers, cubitus ulcers, arterial ulcers, venous stasis ulcers, and burns resulting from heat exposure to extreme temperatures of heat or cold, or exposure to chemicals. (I) is useful for promoting the healing of wounds associated with ischemia and ischemic injury, e.g. chronic venous leg ulcers caused by an impairment of venous circulatory system return and/or insufficiency etc. The KGF-2 polypeptides in the formulation are used to stimulate epithelial cell proliferation and basal keratinocytes for the purposes of treating burns and skin defects such as psoriasis and epidermolysis bullosa, to increase the adherence of skin grafts to a wound bed and to stimulate re-epithelialization from the wound bed to reduce the side effects of gut toxicity that result from radiation, chemotherapy treatments or viral infections and to treat diseases and conditions of the liver, lung, kidney.

KGF-2 can be used to treat inflammatory bowel diseases, diabetes, thrombocytopenia, hypofibrinogenemia, hypoalbuminemia, hemorrhagic cystitis, xerostomia, keratoconjunctivitis sicca. KGF-2 can also be used to stimulate the epithelial cells of the salivary glands, lacrimal glands and stimulating the epithelial cells of the salivary glands, lacrimal glands and stimulating re-epithelialization of the **sinuses** and the growth of **nasal** mucosa.

ADVANTAGE - The composition is stable over prolonged periods of storage, has increased pharmacological activity or effectiveness of the polypeptide and/or allow facile application or administration of the polypeptide in therapeutic regimens.

Dwg.0/5

L117 ANSWER 61 OF 67 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2002 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000-679324 [66] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2000-206485
TITLE: An ionically cross-linked gel comprising a polyacid ,a polyalkylene oxide and a multivalent cation and dried membrane compositions used to reduce adhesions..
DERWENT CLASS: A96 B04 B07
INVENTOR(S): BLACKMORE, J M; CORTESE, S M; OPPELT, W G; SCHWARTZ, H E
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (FZIO-N) FZIOMED INC
COUNTRY COUNT: 91
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2000059516	A1	20001012	(200066)*	EN	189
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW					
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW					
AU 2000041770	A	20001023	(200107)		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2000059516 A1	WO 2000-US7963	20000323
AU 2000041770 A	AU 2000-41770	20000323

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO KIND		PATENT NO
AU 2000041770 A	Based on	WO 200059516

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1999-472110 19991227; US 1999-127571P 19990402

AB WO 200059516 A UPAB: 20001219

NOVELTY - An ionically cross-linked gel comprising a polyacid (PA), a polyalkylene oxide (PO) and a multivalent cation.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An ionically cross-linked gel comprising a polyacid, a polyalkylene oxide and a multivalent cation. Wherein the polyacid is selected from a carboxypolysaccharide, polyacrylic acid, polyamino acid, polylactic acid, polyglycolic acid, polymethacrylic acid, polyterephthalic acid, polyhydroxybutyric acid, polyphosphoric acid, polystyrenesulfonic acid and copolymers of thereof. The PO is selected from polypropylene oxide, polyethylene glycol, polyethylene oxide and PEO/PPO block copolymers. The multivalent cation is selected from a trivalent or divalent cation selected from Fe3+, Al3+, Cr3+, Ca2+, Zn2+, Mg2+ and Mn2+. The cation may be accompanied by an organic or inorganic anion.

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are made for the following:

(a) the gel further comprising a drug;

(b) a method for the manufacture of the ion-associated gel which comprises: selecting a polyacid and polyalkylene oxide, forming a solution of the PA and PO and adding a cation to the solution;

(c) a dried membrane comprising a composition of the gel;

(d) a dried composition comprising an association complex of a carboxypolysaccharide (CPS) and a polyether (PE); and

(e) the dried composition further comprising multiple layers of membranes of CPS and PE.

ACTIVITY - Antiinflammatory.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

USE - The gel provides a bioadhesive, bioresorbable, anti-adhesion composition used either dried into membranes or sponges or as fluids or microspheres. The compositions are used to prevent formation and reformation of post-surgical adhesions following surgical procedures including abdominal, ophthalmic, orthopedic, gastrointestinal, thoracic, cranial, cardiovascular, gynecological, urological, plastic, musculoskeletal, spinal, nerve, tendon, otorhinolaryngological and pelvic surgery wherein the surgical procedures include appendectomy, cholecystectomy, hernial repair, lysis of peritoneal adhesions, kidney surgery, bladder, urethral or prostate surgery, salingostomy, salpingolysis, ovariolysis, removal of endometriosis, surgery to treat ectopic pregnancy, myomectomy of uterus, myomectomy of fundus, hysterectomy, laminectomy, discetomy, tendon surgery, spinal fusion, joint replacement, joint repair, strabismus surgery, glaucoma filtering surgery, lacrimal drainage surgery, **sinus** surgery, ear surgery, bypass anastomosis, heart valve replacement, throacotomy, synovectomy, chondroplasty, removal of loose bodies and resection of scar tissue. The composition may also be used to treat symptoms of joint inflammation, to decrease post-traumatic adhesions, to decrease surgical trauma caused by surgical instruments by coating the surgical instruments with the

composition, to decrease friction between adjacent tissues and to coat catheters.
Dwg.0/38

L117 ANSWER 62 OF 67 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2002 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000-376288 [32] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2000-113723
TITLE: Non-colloidal antimicrobial solutions, used in human and veterinary medicine and food preservation, contain water, free silver ion sources and non-toxic, thiol-free, water-soluble complexing agent.
DERWENT CLASS: B05
INVENTOR(S): NEWMAN, I J; WASHBURN, D
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (NEWM-I) NEWMAN I J; (WASH-I) WASHBURN D
COUNTRY COUNT: 91
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2000027390	A1	20000518	(200032)*	EN	24
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW					
W: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW					
AU 2000014701	A	20000529	(200041)		
EP 1128824	A1	20010905	(200151)	EN	
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI					
BR 9915174	A	20011106	(200175)		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2000027390	A1	WO 1999-US26223	19991105
AU 2000014701	A	AU 2000-14701	19991105
EP 1128824	A1	EP 1999-971711	19991105
		WO 1999-US26223	19991105
BR 9915174	A	BR 1999-15174	19991105
		WO 1999-US26223	19991105

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
AU 2000014701	A	Based on	WO 200027390
EP 1128824	A1	Based on	WO 200027390
BR 9915174	A	Based on	WO 200027390

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1998-107710P 19981109
AB WO 200027390 A UPAB: 20000706
NOVELTY - Substantially non-colloidal solutions made by combining ingredients comprising (a) water; (b) sources of free silver ions; and (c) a substantially non-toxic, thiol-free, water-soluble complexing agent.
ACTIVITY - Antimicrobial; dermatological; ophthalmological; antiinflammatory. A 53-year-old woman burned the back of her hand on a 450 deg. oven. The burn was approximately an inch and a quarter in diameter. After a week, the burn had not begun to heal. The pain was still so bad that she could barely move her hand. She put two drops of a solution on

the burn and, by the same night, the burn had completely scabbed over and the entire circumference of the burn had already generated new tissue. The pain had completely gone and she had regained complete movement of her hand. Within about 4 more days of applying the solution, the burn was completely healed without any scarring.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

USE - The solutions are used to provide gradual release of silver, as available silver ions, upon introduction to the body's chemistry internally. They may be used to treat eye and ear infections, nose, **sinus** and gum infections, cuts and burns, skin conditions, insect bites and nail and skin fungi, heal sunburn, alleviate nappy rash and bed sores, provide a soothing skin treatment after shaving and as a mouthwash. They may also be used to counteract body odors caused by bacteria in perspiration, treat ulcers, tuberculosis, Epstein-Barr virus, Lyme disease, Legionnaire's disease, bronchitis, chickenpox, as well as cancer and HIV. They may also be used to purify bottled water and retard food spoilage at home. They may be used for humans and animals including children and pets for medical and veterinary applications.

ADVANTAGE - The solutions provide for substantial mobility of the silver complex through the body and for controlled decomplexing of its silver content whereupon it gradually releases silver as available silver ions upon introduction to the body's chemistry internally through oral ingestion or upon topical application. They are relatively non-toxic to the human body at typical doses. Less silver ingestion is required to obtain benefits.

Dwg.0/0

L117 ANSWER 63 OF 67 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2002 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999-469233 [39] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C1999-137702
TITLE: Liquid composition for **nasal** administration containing sorbitol, alkylcellulose derivative and aqueous carrier, particularly for delivering vasoconstrictors - provides durable moisturization of the **nasal** mucosa.
DERWENT CLASS: A11 A96 B03 B05 B07
INVENTOR(S): BUCKLEY, C; SEIDEL, M
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (NOVS) NOVARTIS CONSUMER HEALTH SA; (BUCK-I) BUCKLEY C; (SEID-I) SEIDEL M
COUNTRY COUNT: 85
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 9938492	A1	19990805	(199939)*	EN	13
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SZ UG ZW					
W: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZW					
AU 9925198	A	19990816	(200002)		
EP 1051155	A1	20001115	(200059)	EN	
R: AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE					
AU 741364	B	20011129	(200206)		
US 2001053775	A1	20011220	(200206)		
JP 2002501884	W	20020122	(200211)		18

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE

WO 9938492	A1	WO 1999-EP555	19990128
AU 9925198	A	AU 1999-25198	19990128
EP 1051155	A1	EP 1999-904823	19990128
		WO 1999-EP555	19990128
AU 741364	B	AU 1999-25198	19990128
US 2001053775	A1 Cont of	US 2000-601123	20000727
		US 2001-880678	20010613
JP 2002501884	W	WO 1999-EP555	19990128
		JP 2000-529226	19990128

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
AU 9925198	A	Based on	WO 9938492
EP 1051155	A1	Based on	WO 9938492
AU 741364	B	Previous Publ.	AU 9925198
		Based on	WO 9938492
JP 2002501884	W	Based on	WO 9938492

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: EP 1998-810069 19980130

AB WO 9938492 A UPAB: 19990928

NOVELTY - Liquid pharmaceutical compositions contain:

(i) at least one active ingredient (I) suitable for **nasal** administration;

(ii) sorbitol (II);

(iii) a water-soluble 1-4C alkylcellulose derivative (III);

(iv) vehicle at least 90 wt.-vol.% of total composition and;

(v) optionally one or more excipients.

The vehicle is water or its mixture with **propylene glycol** and/or **glycerol**, provided water is always present at least 95 wt.-vol.%.

ACTIVITY - Decongestant; anti-allergic; anti-asthmatic; anti-inflammatory.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

USE - (I) are used as **nasal** decongestants, e.g. to treat symptoms of colds, rhinitis and **sinusitis**, also to treat allergy (e.g. hayfever), asthma and inflammation.

ADVANTAGE - The composition moistens the **nasal** mucosa and keeps it moist for a long time. Compared with known sprays, it produces less burning, drying, stinging and sneezing; induces a high passive ion flux across the mucosa from ciliary to submucosal sides, so stimulates water/electrolyte secretion by the respiratory epithelium.

Dwg.0/0

L117 ANSWER 64 OF 67 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2002 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999-418866 [35] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C1999-123113
TITLE: New compositions containing keratinocyte growth factor-2.
DERWENT CLASS: A11 A96 B04
INVENTOR(S): CHOPRA, A; GENTZ, R L; KAUSHAL, P; KHAN, F; SPITZNAGEL, T; UNSWORTH, E
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (HUMA-N) HUMAN GENOME SCI INC
COUNTRY COUNT: 85
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 9932135	A1	19990701	(199935)*	EN	86

RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL

OA PT SD SE SZ UG ZW
W: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZW
AU 9919057 A 19990712 (199950)
EP 1041996 A1 20001011 (200052) EN
R: AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE
CN 1283997 A 20010214 (200130)
US 6238888 B1 20010529 (200132)
KR 2001033484 A 20010425 (200164)
MX 2000006154 A1 20010301 (200170)
JP 2001526239 W 20011218 (200203) 91
US 2002016295 A1 20020207 (200213)

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		APPLICATION	DATE
WO 9932135	A1		WO 1998-US26085	19981222
AU 9919057	A		AU 1999-19057	19981222
EP 1041996	A1		EP 1998-963812	19981222
			WO 1998-US26085	19981222
CN 1283997	A		CN 1998-813339	19981222
US 6238888	B1	Provisional	US 1997-68493P	19971222
			US 1998-218444	19981222
KR 2001033484	A		KR 2000-706985	20000622
MX 2000006154	A1		MX 2000-6154	20000621
JP 2001526239	W		WO 1998-US26085	19981222
			JP 2000-525126	19981222
US 2002016295	A1	Provisional	US 1997-68493P	19971222
		Cont of	US 1998-218444	19981222
			US 2001-853666	20010514

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
AU 9919057	A	Based on	WO 9932135
EP 1041996	A1	Based on	WO 9932135
JP 2001526239	W	Based on	WO 9932135
US 2002016295	A1	Cont of	US 6238888

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1997-68493P 19971222; US 1998-218444 19981222; US 2001-853666 20010514

AB WO 9932135 A UPAB: 20011203
NOVELTY - Compositions containing keratinocyte growth factor-2 prepared as ligand, lyophilized or gel formulations, used for treating e.g. wound, psoriasis, inflammatory bowel disease, ulcers or diabetes are new.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - (A) A novel pharmaceutical composition comprises:
(1) 0.02 to 40 mg/ml of a keratinocyte growth factor-2 (KGF-2) polypeptide;
(2) a buffer of pH 5.0 to 8.0 at a concentration of 5-50 mM; and
(3) a diluent to bring the composition to a designated volume; or a reaction product of these.
INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:
(1) a pharmaceutical composition comprising:
(a) as in (Aa)-(Ac); and
(b) (b) a bulking agent; or a reaction product of these;
(2) a pharmaceutical composition comprising:

(i) a 0.02 to 40 mg/ml of KGF-2 polypeptide;
(ii) 5-20 mM of citric acid or a salt;
(iii) 0.01-125 mM of NaCl;
(iv) 0.1-10 mM of EDTA; and
(v) 2-15% w/v one or more of sucrose, mannitol, glycine or trehalose; and
(vi) water;
(3) a thickened KGF-2 polypeptide solution comprising formed by mixing:
(a) a topically effective amount of a KGF-2 polypeptide;
(b) 10-500 mM sodium citrate buffer;
(c) 0.01-150 mM NaCl;
(d) 1 mM EDTA;
(e) 0.01-7% sucrose;
(f) 0.75-1.5% (w/w) carboxymethyl cellulose or 0.5-1.5% hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose or 0.25-0.75% hydroxyethyl cellulose or 0-1% carbomer or any combination;
(4) a KGF-2 gel formulation of pH 6.2 comprising:
(a) as in (3a)-(3d);
(b) 0.1-7% sucrose;
(c) 4-18% Pluronic F127 (RTM);
(5) a KGF-2 gel formulation comprising:
(a) 0.01 to 10 mg/ml of a KGF-2 polypeptide;
(b) 5 to 20 mM of sodium citrate;
(c) 10 to 25% (w/v) Pluronic 127 (RTM) or Poloxamer 407 (RTM) and water.

USE - The compositions can be used to stimulate epithelial cell proliferation and basal keratinocytes for the purpose of wound healing, and to stimulate hair follicle production and healing of dermal wounds. The compositions can also be used to stimulate differentiation of cells, e.g. muscle cells, cells which make up nervous tissue, prostate cells and lung cells. They can be used to stimulate wound healing of wounds including surgical wounds, excisional wounds, deep wounds involving damage of the dermis and epidermis, eye tissue wounds, dental tissue wounds, oral cavity wounds, diabetic ulcers, dermal ulcers, cubitus ulcers, arterial ulcers, venous stasis ulcers, and burns resulting from heat exposure to extreme temperatures of heat or cold, or exposure to chemicals, in normal individuals and those subject to conditions which induce abnormal wound healing such as uremia, malnutrition, vitamin deficiencies, obesity, infection, immunosuppression and complications associated with systemic treatment with steroids, radiation therapy, and antineoplastic drugs and antimetabolites. The compositions are also useful for promoting the healing of wounds associated with ischemia and ischemia and ischemic injury, e.g. chronic venous leg ulcers caused by an impairment of venous circulatory system return and/or insufficiency; for promoting dermal reestablishment subsequent to dermal loss, increasing the tensile strength of epidermis and epidermal thickness, and increasing the adherence of skin grafts to a wound bed and to stimulate re-epithelialization from the wound bed, to stimulate epithelial cell proliferation and basal keratinocytes for treating burns and skin defects such as psoriasis and epidermolysis bullosa, to increase the adherence of skin grafts to a wound bed and to stimulate re-epithelialization from the wound bed, to reduce the side effects of gut toxicity that result from radiation, chemotherapy treatments or viral infections, to treat diseases and conditions of the liver, lung, kidney, breast, pancreas, stomach, small intestine, and large intestine, to treat inflammatory bowel diseases, diabetes, thrombocytopenia, hypofibrinogenemia, hypoalbuminemia, hypoglobulinemia, hemorrhagic cystitis, xerostomia, keratoconjunctivitis sicca, to stimulate the epithelial cells of the salivary glands, lacrimal glands and stimulating re-epithelialization of the sinuses and the growth of nasal mucosa.

ADVANTAGE - The co-ingredients used in the formulations provide storage stability to the KGF-2 polypeptide, further enhance soft-tissue healing activity of the therapeutic composition, and/or provide the KGF-2 polypeptide in an active form while allowing facile application and administration for particular therapeutic purposes.
Dwg.0/5

L117 ANSWER 65 OF 67 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2002 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995-320396 [41] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C1995-142310
TITLE: Clear non-alcoholic **sinus** and allergy medication - comprises e.g. diphenhydramine hydrochloride, humectant and thickener.
DERWENT CLASS: A96 B04
INVENTOR(S): BAPAT, S
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (WARN) WARNER LAMBERT CO
COUNTRY COUNT: 21
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 9523589	A1	19950908	(199541)*	EN	16
RW: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE					
W: AU MX NZ					
AU 9515685	A	19950918	(199551)		
ZA 9501694	A	19960228	(199614)		15
US 5534552	A	19960709	(199633)		3

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 9523589	A1	WO 1995-US602	19950117
AU 9515685	A	AU 1995-15685	19950117
ZA 9501694	A	ZA 1995-1694	19950301
US 5534552	A	US 1994-205055	19940302

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
AU 9515685	A	Based on	WO 9523589

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1994-205055 19940302
AB WO 9523589 A UPAB: 19951019
An aq. non-alcoholic **sinus** and allergy medication, free of dyes, comprises an antihistamine, a humectant, at least one thickener and opt. buffering, flavouring and preserving agents.
A pref. antihistamine is diphenhydramine HCl and the humectant is selected from **propylene glycol**, polyethylene glycol, polyvinyl pyrrolidone, **glycerin** and mixts. thereof
USE - The compsn. provides **sinus** and allergy relief, e.g. for the relief of blocked **sinuses**, runny **nose** and itchy, watery eyes due to hay fever or other allergies.
ADVANTAGE - The compsn. provides an easy to swallow, pleasant tasting medication which provides immediate and long lasting relief, and unlike prior compsns. dispenses with the need for dyes which may compound the allergic reaction.
Dwg.0/0

L117 ANSWER 66 OF 67 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2002 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995-051703 [07] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C1995-023631
TITLE: Prod. for restricting flow of contaminants into **nasal** passages - comprising means for creating electrostatic field near **nasal** passages, used for reducing risks of hayfever, etc..
DERWENT CLASS: A96 B07 D22
INVENTOR(S): WAHI, A L
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (WAHI-I) WAHI A L
COUNTRY COUNT: 3
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 9500119	A1	19950105	(199507)*	EN	30
AU 9472078	A	19950117	(199522)		
US 5468488	A	19951121	(199601)		7
JP 09500622	W	19970121	(199713)		20

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 9500119	A1	WO 1994-US6740	19940613
AU 9472078	A	AU 1994-72078	19940613
US 5468488	A	US 1993-80775	19930624
JP 09500622	W	WO 1994-US6740	19940613
		JP 1995-502919	19940613

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
AU 9472078	A	Based on	WO 9500119
JP 09500622	W	Based on	WO 9500119

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1993-80775 19930624

AB WO 9500119 A UPAB: 19950223
Prod. for restricting the flow of airborne contaminants into **nasal** passages comprises non-structural means for creating an electrostatic field (EF) in an area near the **nasal** passage. Also claimed is a **nasal** application prod. comprising a carrier material having masses of at least 1 electrostatic material (II) (average cross sectional area 1-50,000 mm2) dispersed in at least a part of it.

The prod. pref. creates the (EF) for a predetermined time, and is removable from the area near a **nasal** passage. The prod. includes positively and/or negatively charged fields, to repel contaminants from the **nose**, or to attract them to the field. Prod. is formulated as a topical soln. (esp. ointment, paste, cream or gel), (semi)solid, or spray or vaporisable soln. The carrier is pref. a diluent (esp. an alcohol, glycol, **glycerol**, organic surfactant, or fatty acid ester or mixts.), volatile spray carrier (esp. H2O, EtOH, natural oil, glycol or surfactant or mixts., or long chain acids and/or esters), lotion based material (esp. polyethylene glycol, natural oil, silicone, wax or mixts.), solvent, gel (esp. 3-D) polymeric matrix of natural or synthetic polymers, or copolymers) or hydrogel.

USE - The prod. creates an artificial electrostatic field close to, or within, **nasal** passages to repel and/or attract airborne contaminants. Thus the prod. is useful for protection against chemical and industrial pollutants, as well as naturally occurring pollens and spores, etc., reducing the risks of hayfever, **sinus** problems and

allergies.
Dwg.1/5

L117 ANSWER 67 OF 67 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2002 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995-098464 [13] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C1995-044780
TITLE: Aq., non-alcoholic cold and **sinus** medications - comprising an antihistamine, an emulsifier surfactant, a humectant, flavour cpds., and water..

DERWENT CLASS: B05
INVENTOR(S): POZZI, C
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (WARN) WARNER LAMBERT CO
COUNTRY COUNT: 20
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 9428872	A1	19941222	(199513)*	EN	24
RW: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE					
W: AU CA JP					
AU 9469564	A	19950103	(199522)		
ZA 9403751	A	19950426	(199522)		20

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 9428872	A1	WO 1994-US5812	19940524
AU 9469564	A	AU 1994-69564	19940524
ZA 9403751	A	ZA 1994-3751	19940527

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
AU 9469564	A	Based on	WO 9428872

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1993-72614 19930604; US 1993-123402 19930917

AB WO 9428872 A UPAB: 19950404
The following are claimed: (A) aq., non-alcoholic cold and **sinus** medication comprises (a) an antihistamine, (b) at least one emulsifier/surfactant, (c) a humectant, (d) flavour cpds., and (e) water. (B) aq., pleasant-tasting non-alcohol antihistaminic/**nasal**-decongestant medication comprising (a) diphenhydramine hydrochloride, (b) pseudoephedrine, (c) **glycerin**, (d) at least two copolymer surfactants, (e) flavour cpds., and (f) water.

USE - The compsns. are effective in clearing up blocked **sinuses**, itchy or watery eyes, headache and sore throat associated with colds. Admin. is oral.

ADVANTAGE - The compsns. are easy to swallow, taste good, and provide immediate and long lasting relief.
Dwg.0/0

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